The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, April 11, 1872.

From our despatches from different points on the lakes, it is evident that winter has at last become sated with lingering in the lap of spring.

Some 47,000 confiding women of Alsace-Lorraine have petitioned Bismarck to excuse their masculine relatives from serving in the German army for some years to come.

Our Springfield despatches give a partial list of the signers of the call in this State indorsing the Cincinnati Convention. The power of the movement in Illinois is apparent from the weighty and honorable names of its supporters.

The Iowa State Senate has passed a law making the punishment of murder either death by hanging or imprisonment for life. The decision between the two is to be made by the jury, unless the accused pleads guilty, in which case the Judge is to decide. This is, of course, a practical abolition of the death penalty.

The $50,000 appropriation necessary to carry into effect the Administration's pet project of Civil Service Reform and prevent the much-deplored "suspension" of the rules, met with much opposition in the House. Dawes' belief in it is, of course, more than counterbalanced by Butler's disbelief.

The House has played its annual farce of pretending to consider the abolition of the franking privilege. Hon. J. M. Carroll, of New York, remarked that the abolition thereof would destroy the Republic; and the House, unwilling to take such a responsibility, recommitted the bill, which is equivalent to its defeat.

That monument of Congressional wisdom, the Ku-Klux law, expires with this session, but a bill is to be introduced to extend its beneficent sway over the South for another year. Its powerful influence in promoting good government during the past twelve months has been so apparent, that we can scarcely credit the alleged opposition to its renewal.

The Robeson Investigation Committee came near making a final adjournment yesterday, but finally decided to meet again on Friday, and examine ex-Secretary Welles. Secretary Robeson made a little speech to the Committee, claiming that nothing had been proved against him, and declaring that it was only the tenderness of his heart that allowed the prosecution's witnesses to be out of durance vile.

The New York Bar Association met Tuesday evening, and listened to a hastily-prepared report of the testimony against Judges Barnard and Cardozo. The attempt to prove direct pecuniary corruption seems to have failed, but it has been conclusively shown that the accused have used their power to further the schemes of Fisk, Gould, and their compeers, and that rogues have gone unwhipt of justice, while honest men have suffered.

The House message, in relation to its action on the Senate Tariff bill, was called up in the latter body yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will make, as soon as may be, an exhaustive report on the much-mooted point of the power of the Senate to amend Revenue bills. The preparation of this report will necessarily delay the investigation into the charges against the two injured innocents who represent Kansas in the Senate; which delay they doubtless deeply regret. A later despatch indicates that the message may, after all, be referred where it ought to be,—to the Judiciary Committee.

Yesterday was a good day for conventions. The National Colored Men's Convention met at New Orleans, with delegates from a dozen States, and others to come. Nothing of importance was done. The Kansas Liberal Republicans met at Topeka, adopted a strong platform, and elected 107 delegates to Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania Republican met at Harrisburg, nominated General F. Hartranft for Governor on the first ballot, and indorsed Grant. The regular State nomination for the Vice Presidency was ignored. The Massachusetts Republicans met at Worcester, and instructed their delegates to Philadelphia to vote for Grant and Henry Wilson. This makes about ten Vice Presidential candidates.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, the exception being provisions. Mess pork was 20c per brl higher, closing at $12.05 cash, and $12.25 seller May. Lard was 7 1-2a10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.45 cash, and $8.55 seller May. Meats were more active, and generally held 1-8c per lb higher, closing at 3 3-4a3 7-8 for shoulders; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short ribs; and 6 1-8c for short clear. Highwines were steady and quiet at 82c per gallon. Flour was in good shipping demand, and firm. Wheat was less active, and a shade easier, closing at $1.22a1.22 1-4 cash, and $1.26 a1.26 1-8 seller May. Corn was quiet but steady, closing at 38 3-4c cash, and 42 3-8a42 1-2c seller May; the total of corn now here and at Racine sent from Chicago is 7,350,000 bu. Oats were in good demand, and stronger, closing at 31 1-4a31 3-8c cash, and 34 3-4c seller May. Rye was firmer at 69a70c for No. 2. Barley was dull and weak, at 49a49 1-2c for No. 2. The above quotations on cash grain are for lots subject to 4c per bu winter storage, to be paid by the buyer. The hog market was fairly active and firm, at yesterday's prices, sales being readily effected at $4.00a4.50 for common to strictly choice. Cattle remain dull and easy, without material change in values. Sheep were in moderate request, and prices were firm at $5.50a8.00 for common to extra.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Pennsylvania State Convention nominated General Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, and General Harry White, of Indiana, for Congressmen at large.

—The Democrats elected their Mayor at the Jersey City charter election, on Tuesday, by 80 majority. The Board of Aldermen is equally divided.

—The resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, of Manitoba, has been accepted by the Dominion Government. Judge Johnston will act *pro tem.*

—William Mardis, a farmer, aged 70, near Salema, Taylor County, Ky., was killed by lightning on Monday. The bolt came through the roof and passed down his body from head to foot.

—At Frankfort, Ky., on Monday, during the storm, lightning struck the house of a man named Martin, killing his child, and seriously injuring his wife. Much damage was done in that vicinity by the great rise in the streams, washing away saw mills and bridges.

—The Anchor Line steamship Dacian, with a cargo valued at over half a million of dollars, from London for Halifax and St. John, went ashore yesterday morning on the Fl[illegible] Rocks in Clam Harbor, about 45 miles from Halifax. The crew, passengers, and part of the cargo were saved. The vessel is a total loss.

—In the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, before Judge Bond, the Grand Jury returned eight indictments for murder and conspiracy against the parties concerned in the lynching affair at the Union County Jail in February, 1871. On motion of the District Attorney, the murder counts were withdrawn, and the prisoners pleaded guilty to conspiracy.

—Judge F. J. Joachimsin, of New York, and Recorder S. Wolf, of Washington, Vice Presidents of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday, in relation to the recent outrages in Roumania. The Secretary assured them of his earnest desire to cause that Government to listen to the remonstrances of friendly powers, and that the action of our Consul, acting in concert with other Consuls, in exerting a moral influence on the Roumanian Government, had been wholly approved.

—On Tuesday night a burglar entered the residence of W. F. Cogswell, a prominent lawyer of Rochester, N. Y. Cogswell heard him, and got up to drive him from the premises, and, when in the front hall at the foot of the main stairs, the burglar turned and shot Cogswell. The ball entered the right leg below the knee, perforating both bones. The burglar escaped.

—The Constitutional Convention at Charlestown, West Virginia, adjourned on Tuesday. The Constitution passed a final reading by a vote of 61 to 3. The proposition to give the negroes the right to hold office occasioned such an animated discussion that it is submitted to the people, to be voted on, as a separate proposition, when the Constitution is ratified.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, 1 a. m.—Clear and pleasant weather will prevail on Thursday from the lakes to Florida, and eastward to the Atlantic. Southerly winds and increased cloudiness are probable from the Western Gulf to Kentucky. The barometer will continue falling over the North-west with increasing brisk, southerly to easterly winds, and very probably rain, and extend on Thursday over the upper lake region and Ohio Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except, possibly, for the upper lakes.

NEW YORK.

Henry Ward Beecher Addresses a Grant Meeting in Brooklyn.

Evidence Showing the Culpability of Barnard and Cardozo.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRANT MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, April 10—The Grant mass meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to-night, was attended by a large and respectable attendance, the house being full, but not excessively crowded. H. C. Bowen was its inspiring genius, acting at the instigation of office-holders, who, however, were particularly careful to keep shady. No genuine enthusiasm was visible except in greeting Henry Ward Beecher, whose speech indorsing Grant was the real and only significant feature of the affair. N. D. Morgan presided. The resolutions, among other things, applauded the disposition to scrutinize public acts, favored final amnesty, whatever that may be in point of date; and closed by renominating Grant and Colfax. At this moment the orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief," and a large banner descended from the flies inscribed "The People's Choice—Grant and Colfax—1872." Mr. Beecher was the first speaker, occupying the close attention of the audience for an hour and twenty minutes, often gaining applause and moving to laughter by quaint illustration. His remarks were not a glowing approval of Grant nor an attack on the Cincinnati Convention, but he considered Grant's Administration a success, and thinks him more likely to rectify errors than any successor he might have. He opened by saying:

It is the minister's duty, just as it is the merchant's, to mingle in politics, for it is essential that all classes should meet actively in politics on common ground. He would not exclude office-holders, for they are criticised, and if office-holding is made odious office-holders will be odious. The Democracy to-day are in the attitude of Hamlet, soliloquizing to be or not to be. [Great laughter.] It is possible the Democracy may be immersed in the Cincinnati Convention, and come out good Republicans, but he feared Democracy there would simply acquire a plating to hide its face and edge, while its power to wield the axe-helve would be unchanged. Republicans are the only existing political power to-day; and the only question is as to the division in the Republican ranks. He believed in parties,—in an Administration party and an opposition party,—and hailed criticism and the cry for reform and progress, which he could not deny had some cause now existing. If the Cincinnati Convention should force the Philadelphia Convention to take a purer and more advanced platform he should be gratified; but he cannot favor action that will so divide the Republicans that the Democrats will get into power. Mr. Sumner had been a martyr, and the country could never forget his exalted services, and may be now he is the Moses to lead us into the land of Moab. [Slight applause.] However much he might dissent from Mr. Schurz, he never hastened to him without deep interest and the conviction that he is an honest man. [Very faint applause.] So, also, of Mr. Trumbull; but a new party cannot be run upon the country like a brick house. And as for a guardian for Republican principles, no one will care for a child as well as its own mother. A new party is a good deal like a new baby,—a source of pleasure in a household, but you must wait too long before you can put it to present uses. The Cincinnati Convention, perhaps, proposes to constitute itself from the cream of the Republicans and cream of the Democracy, churning itself into a new lump to butter the bread of our national prosperity. [Laughter.] But the new horses may have shyings and runaways; so let's take the old horse again. The language of the resolution approving the scrutiny of all public acts delights me. Grant may be too deliberate, but no thermometer hanging on your walls is more sensitive to public opinion than Grant. When he found the public in earnest demanding investigations, they were instituted. The improved condition of things is fairly wonderful, considering the task before the Administration at the close of the war. Grant has fulfilled his promises in his letter of acceptance in 1868 to a hair's breadth. It is said he has no genius for public affairs. It was also said he had no generalship; but he won battles when officers who possessed all the generalship failed. [Laughter.] The speaker believed in State rights as much as the staunchest State sovereignty, but the danger of consolidation under Grant exists only in the imagination. Though a military man, Grant was the first President to treat the Indians with humanity, and even Christianity. Mr. Beecher cited figures showing the reduction of the public debt. When in Manchester, Englishmen asserted that the debt would never be paid. But the mass of 40,000,000 of Americans were not only paying it honestly, but according to the honor of honesty.

Mr. Beecher did not dare touch on Grant's nepotism, simply saying there are things to be corrected, and more quickly than evils have been corrected heretofore; yet Grant, though deliberate to learn, never forgets. He considered his Administration, taking it at the average, a noble success, and believed the old Republican organization will be led to larger victories. Mr. Sumner may say to Grant, "Withdraw to harmonize the party." I will add, "Let Sumner withdraw, and Schurz and Trumbull withdraw, and then myself [laughter], to set an example, I now declare that I will not be your next President." [Laughter.]

Letters were read from Governor Jewell and S. B. Chittenden. The latter asserted that the old Republican organization had no serious opposition except Greeley and his newspaper, and he feared Greeley was about to deliver himself over into the hands of his life-time enemies. The meeting was in no sense a popular demonstration, but a cut-and-dried rehearsal, with no oxygen about it except such as Beecher supplied. Even his eloquence dared not allude by name to the real causes of popular discontent with the President.

THE CORRUPT JUDGES.

Testimony concerning the alleged corrupt Judges of New York, taken before the Legislative Committee, has closed, and their report is in course of preparation. A Committee of the Bar Association, who were regularly admitted to the investigation, and allowed to take a phonographic report for their own use, are out to-day with their report, in which is clearly shown the culpability of Cardozo and Barnard, whose impeachment and removal are therefore demanded. The Bar Association condemns the exclusion of reporters of the press from the investigation, as the exclusion has resulted in desultory or incomplete and meaningless reports in the newspapers here and elsewhere. Through these inaccurate scraps the public has lost interest in the investigation, and seems impressed that the charges against the Judges are not sustained, when the contrary is true. The report proceeds with several columns of specific charges proved against Barnard and Cardozo, chiefly relating to railroad conspiracies and jobbing in releasing prisoners. Neither Cardozo nor his counsel even attempted to explain the singular coincidence between his bank deposits for several years and the amounts drawn by his go-between lawyer, Grats Nathan. When Gould and Fisk had a receiver appointed for the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, Barnard, through his peculiar relations with Fisk and Gould, was busy making out papers for them. While his mother's remains were in their residence awaiting burial, Barnard was proved to be a visitor at Josephine Mansfield's house, on Twenty-third street. The public to-day is surprised by the weight and gravity of the Bar Association's report, presenting as it does a just, comprehensive, and unbiased view of an investigation which was just secret enough to enable the guilty parties to spread false news and impressions.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Official notice was published to-day of a Liberal Republican mass meeting at Cooper Institute next Friday night, to be addressed by Senators Trumbull and Schurz. The Committee of Arrangements is Sinclair Toucey, Ira O. Miller, and Ethan Allen.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND PURCHASE.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Wall street to-day presented an animated scene in consequence of the anxiety to learn the action of Secretary Boutwell on the bond awards. The Sub-Treasury was filled with a large crowd, and many lined the streets in front of the Stock Exchange. The large crowd gathered on both Wall and Broad streets had the appearance of a public meeting. All these anxious individuals were kept waiting the regular time for announcing the awards, and it was not until 2 that the public were informed that the Treasury would buy $1,000,000 bonds, the regular amount called for in the advertisement. There were many who calculated upon a large purchase, and the disappointment was expressed at not only the amount of the purchase, but the delay in making the announcement.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

It was currently reported to-day that $3,800,000 of legal tender notes had been released from the lock-up and restored to active use within two days. Notwithstanding this, money was scarce and dear to-day, and needy borrowers had to pay as high as ¼ of 1 per cent per diem. If all the money is on the street once more, then the situation to-day may be called a remarkable one, indicating a natural stringency in excess of the anticipations of the public generally.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SPECULATION

was generally weak and lower to-day. At the opening the market was firm for a short time, and prices were rallied from ¼ to ½ per cent, but soon afterwards a heavy feeling set in and during the afternoon the prices declined from ½ to 2½ per cent. The greatest fall was in Erie, C., C. & I. C., Northwestern Common, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Union Pacific. The heavy decline in Erie was occasioned by a decline in London, where there is a growing stringency in money. At the close the general market was heavy and unsettled.

THE MONEY MARKET

was stringent to-day. The early business was at ⅛ to ¼ per diem. Late in the afternoon money dropped down to 7 per cent for a short time, but afterwards advanced to 1 1-16.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull at 109@109½ for bankers' sixty days sterling. Sight bills firm, at 110@110¼.

THE GOLD MARKET

closed firm at 110⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were generally steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½@102; Union Pacific firsts, 91@91½; land grants, 80@80½; incomes, 84@84½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour less active. Low grades very firm. Choice Minnesota firmer. Low grades winter wheat extras are better and family grades strong but quiet. At the close, the market was steady for low grades, and quiet, but firm, for all other grades. But little doing in wheat. Winter held higher, but quiet. Spring dull and nominal. Shippers hold off. At the close, the market was much easier for spring and common red winter. The inquiry was chiefly for milling.

PROVISIONS.

Pork not very active on the spot, but extremely firm, and sparingly offered.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 10.—A meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, at which a report was presented concerning the charges against Judges Barnard and Cardozo. The report set out with a review of the current rumors which have prevailed regarding the corruption in the Judiciary and the causes which led the Association to institute charges against Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and others. The testimony taken will fill two thousand octavo pages, and is to be printed. The report was prepared hastily, for, of course, within its limit it could not give very many specific acts proved by the evidence adduced, but enough was elicited to show the state of things that existed in the courts, which could not be endured, and which imperatively demanded the removal of the Judges. It is certainly held that unless a Judge receives a pecuniary bribe to affect his judicial actions, he is not corrupt; but the report asserts that any Judge who violates the law of right toward a suitor, knowingly or willingly, is corrupt, no matter what the consideration may be. [Applause.] The investigation compelled the finding of judicial corruption, and in spite of the rules and restrictions with which the investigation was conducted, their case had gone further than they expected. [Applause.] They did not hope to be able to establish pecuniary corruption, but they had traced home presents received from successful litigants, and political favorites had in that way established their cases. The power to issue injunctions, appoint referees, and receivers, make allowances, etc., has enriched favorites regardless of the damage done to other parties. As an illustration of the administration of justice by Barnard and Cardozo, the following cases are given: A plaintiff, with his judgment unsatisfied, asked for an injunction restraining the debtor from paying the debt to the defendant and an order compelling him to pay the amount to the plaintiff. This was denied, but an order was made commanding the debtor to pay the money over forthwith to a friend of the Judge, on pain of imprisonment. Thus two criminal offences were committed in one order by Barnard. Another case was that famous one of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad and the *Credit Mobilier*, which caused the loss of $3,000,000 to the company, and about the terror which the order created, Judge Barnard made his boasts in bar-rooms in this city. The famous "Black Friday" case was another, wherein Barnard compelled the Bank of New York, then insolvent, to pay all its assets, amounting to $400,000, to the brokers, Fisk, Gould & Co., and $15,000 to a Receiver of his own appointment, leaving the other creditors without a cent. The justification set up for this action is that the plaintiffs, the bank officers, consented to it; but the bank officers say that a consent was wrung from them and that the bank suffered a loss of between $300,000 and $800,000 within forty days. The suit of the English stockholders of Erie against Fisk and Gould, in which John H. Coleman was appointed a Receiver, is another case cited. Within one hour after this suit was discontinued, one Robinson, the keeper of the Erie Company's cattle yards in Jersey City was appointed a Receiver in return for a loan of $5,000, which he gave Judge Barnard in a check on Jay Gould, which Barnard gave [illegible] for some land speculations. Judge Barnard also appointed a Manager for a railroad eight hundred miles long, running through the Western States, and the result was a loss of $2,000,000, from which the road never recovered. Another case was that of the Mercantile Insurance Company, after the Chicago fire, where it had lost heavily. One Brown bought ten shares of its stock at 10 o'clock one day, and by noon a Receiver was appointed by Barnard; but the company was not insolvent. Several other cases were cited, including the special Sessions jail delivery by Cardozo and Barnard; certain money transactions between Grats Nathan and Judge Cardozo, which were looked upon as at least suspicious. The moneys drawn from the bank by Nathan were deposited in corresponding sums, at the same dates, by Cardozo.

DELINQUENT BANK OFFICER.

Henry R. Conklin, the fugitive Secretary of the collapsed Market Savings Bank, was indicted on Tuesday for forgery, in that he had used fictitious names for the purpose of abstracting the funds of the bank. Other indictments are to be found against him. There was an unfounded rumor of the indictment of Van Nostrand, the President of the bank. An officer yesterday went to Washington to procure a demand for the extradition of Conklin from the Canadians and bring him back from Montreal. Conklin's friends say that startling revelations of the frauds may be expected on his trial.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

At a meeting of the tax payers, last evening, numerous speeches were made concerning the project for sinking the Fourth Avenue Railroad track for only a few blocks, and strongly urged the necessity of tunneling the avenue from Forty-second street to Harlem river. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the bill now pending in the Legislature for the sinking of tracks at the tax-payers' expense.

AQUATIC.

James O'Neill, of the Atalanta boat crew, will not row in the coming international race, owing to the illness of his wife. Alexander Haddy takes his place. This change makes the Atalanta four average 143 lbs per oar, which is an exceedingly light crew to contest against the weighty four selected by the London Rowing Club.

COLONIZATION.

Two colonies from Pennsylvania, numbering 300 families, left Allentown to-day for homes in Russell County, Kansas.

THE REFORM LEGISLATURE A FAILURE.

The *Evening Post* says that the Reform Legislature has been a failure so far as the work of reformation is concerned. It thinks the practical result of the vote letting Senator Wood down easy is to enable Tweed to take his seat. The vote decided that he can't be troubled by the Senate for anything he did before it met.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION WANTED.

The Bar Association last night received a letter from Judge Shea, asking an investigation into the conduct of the Marine Court Judges, in the matter of the allegations against them of Judge Curtis. Referred to a Special Committee.

THE NEW YORK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE

commenced its spring meeting this morning in the Eighteenth Street Church, Bishop Ames presiding. A report was submitted by the Collegiate Institute Committee, setting forth that Daniel Drew gave to the Conference thirty acres of land at Carmel, adjoining the grounds of the Female Seminary there, and will also bear the expense of erecting the necessary buildings. The Conference unanimously thanked Mr. Drew.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES

to elect delegates to the General Committee for the year 1872, were held to-day. In many districts, especially in the Second and Fifteenth, a bitter fight occurred, but the regular reorganized Tammany Hall ticket was successful throughout. In the Second Assembly District, Sheriff Brennan defeated Justice Dowling by nearly 300 votes. In the Fifteenth Assembly District, the ticket headed by Justice Ledwith, Joseph Blumenthal, and Oliver Charlick defeated Treasurer's ticket by a vote of 321 to 208.

DUTCH HEINRICH'S CASE.

A writ of error was granted to-day in the case of Dutch Heinrich, on the ground that the Court below did not allow the prisoner to testify in his own behalf.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The examination into the accounts of the East River Bridge Company, which is to connect New York and Brooklyn, by the Brooklyn Reform Association, shows that the controlling management is in the hands of private parties who own but one-tenth of the stock, and yet send fifteen members to the Board, while Brooklyn City owns six-tenths of the stock. The cost of the bridge is stated at $5,000,000. Tweed, Sweeny, Hugh Smith, and Connolly hold a large number of shares of the stock. The Committee ask that the law be changed so as to give Brooklyn a fair representation in the Direction.

DIED.

Rev. Edward Jessup, formerly Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, died April 7, at Vevay, Switzerland.

INDIANA.

Railroad Items—Obituary—Aurora Borealis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 10.—An important meeting of officials of the Toledo & Southwestern, Evansville, Kokomo & Crawfordsville, and Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis Railways was held here this afternoon to consult upon the practicability of building an air-line road from Toledo to Camden, Indiana, *via* Kokomo and the coal fields of Indiana. The project was considered in a favorable light. Committees were appointed to procure the necessary local aid, and arrangements for a further consultation agreed upon. The proposed line will be about one hundred and thirty miles long.

The sudden death of James Turner in this city last night was found, on investigation by the Coroner's Jury, to have been caused by apoplexy. Turner was in the employ of Pullman as conductor of a palace car on the Wabash Road.

The fireman and brakeman, names not known, were killed last night by the ditching of a train near Paris, Michigan. Cause, a land slide.

One of the finest displays of *aurora borealis* ever witnessed here was seen north of the city to-night.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—There is no foundation for the statement telegraphed from this city that the colored people of this State would send a delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

All parties interested in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad have joined in petitioning the Court to order the sale of that road.

The Cambridge City Car Works, which recently went through bankruptcy, are to be sold, and a new company organized to carry it on.

THE SUPREME COURT.

List of Opinions Filed in the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 10.—The following opinions of the Supreme Court were filed with W. M. Taylor, Clerk of the Supreme Court, to-day:

10. Ogden vs. the People. Judgment R. and R.
44 of 1870. Russell, adm'r vs. Town of Steuben. Aff'd.
59. Bird vs. Foreman. Aff'd.
68. Iroquois Agricultural Society vs. Bates et al. Mandamus awarded.
84. Ullman vs. Kent. Aff'd.
98. Beach vs. Shaw. R. and R.
116. Brown vs. Booth. R. and R.
116 of 1870. Fitzgerald vs. Hettinger. Rev. and Inj'tion Dissolved.
146. J. Vickery vs. McClellan et al. Aff'd.
146. I. Vickery vs. McClellan et al. Aff'd.
148. H. Vickery vs. McClellan et al. Aff'd.
152 of 1870. O'Connor vs. Wilson et al. R. and R.
156. Rigney et al. vs. Small et al. Aff'd.
166. Goodrich vs. City of Minonk. Aff'd.
176. Greeley et al. vs. The People ex rel. et al. R. and R.
178. Ryan vs. Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co. R. and R.
193. O'Brien vs. Haynes. Aff'd.
206. Cleaves vs. Herbert. Aff'd.
207. Northern Line Packet Company of Illinois vs. Shearer. Aff'd.
225. Barnett vs. Cline. R. and R.
229. Hanford vs. Blessing. R. and R.
231. Burrows vs. Guthrie et al. Aff'd.
233. Adams Express Company vs. Stettauers et al. Aff'd.
245 of 1870. Botsford vs. O'Connor. Aff'd. (Dissenting opinion by Scott filed.)
248. Eddie vs. Eddie. Aff'd.
251. Sullivan vs. City of Oneida. R. and R.
252. Sullivan vs. Stephenson et al. R. and R.
256. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. Monfort et al. Aff'd.
268. City of Chicago vs. Hislop. Aff'd.
275. Webster vs. Vogell et al. Aff'd.
280. Buck vs. Buck. Aff'd.
291. Chicago City Railway Company et al. vs. Henry. R. and R.
294. Bills, impl'd, et al vs. City of Chicago. R. and R.
340. Guild, Jr., vs. Fulis. Aff'd.
347. Tripp et al vs. Gruoner. R. and R.
348. Omaha Nat. Bank vs. First Nat. Bank of St. Paul, Minn. Aff'd.
349. Moeller et al vs. McLagan. R. and R.
351 of 1870. Daniels et al vs. Hartrunft et al. R. and R.
365. Holden vs. Hurlburd et al. Aff'd.
374. Wiley vs. Town of Brimfield. R. and R.
382. Grove vs. Jeager et al. R. and R.
400. Buckley vs. Eaton. Aff'd.
401. Buckley vs. Gardiner et al. Aff'd.
407. Mead vs. Munson. Aff'd.
408. Farwell et al vs. Metcalf. R. and R.
421. Bussen et al vs. Goodspeed, adm'r. Aff'd.
428. Truitt vs. Griffin. Reversed.
433. C., B & Q. R. R. Co. vs. Magee. R. and R.
438. Keller vs. Rossbach. Aff'd.
440. Haywood vs. Collins et al. R. and R. (Dissenting Opinion by Sheldon filed.)
452. Smith et al vs. Frazer et al. R. and R.
455. City of Galesburg vs. Higley. Aff'd.
469. Thomas vs. Lowy. R. and R.
472. Merrick vs. Peru Coal Co. R. and R.
485. Means vs. Lawrence et al. Aff'd.
492. Wetherill vs. Heeney et al. Reversed.
508. Hobson et al. vs. Ewan. Aff'd.
509. Boyen et al vs. Rutherford, impl'd. Aff'd.
512. Bosh et al. vs. Hill et al. Aff'd.
524. Chicago Artesian Well Co. et al. vs. Corey et al. Aff'd.
532. Singer vs. Jenissen et al. R. and R.
534. Cooper et al. vs. Town of Delavan. R. and R.
536. Michigan Central R. R. Co. vs. Phillips et al. R. and R.
541. Reed, impl'd, vs. Reber et al. R. and R.
542. Reed, impl'd, vs. Moffatt. Aff'd.
543. Ill. Land & Loan Co., impl'd, vs. McCormick et al. R. and R.
544. Gillman vs. The People ex rel. et al. R. and R.
545. Merriam vs. The People ex rel et al. R. and R.
546. Lankenan vs. The People ex rel et al. Aff'd.
547. Castle vs. The People ex rel. Aff'd.
548. Princeton Loan and Trust Co. et al vs. Munson. R. and R.
552. Pettis et al vs. Atkins et al. R. and R.
561. Commercial Insurance Co of Chicago vs. Treas'y Bank of Chicago. R. and R.
562. Mathews et al vs. Cowan et al. R. and R.
570. City of Chicago vs. Dermoody. Aff'd.
574. Hammond et al vs. Will. R. and R.
575. Kelley et al vs. City of Chicago et al. Aff'd.
576. City of Chicago vs. O'Hara. Aff'd.
578. Bliss et al vs. Heasty et al. Aff'd.
[illegible] et al vs. [illegible] R. and R.
583. Cook vs. South Park Commissioners. R. and R.
584. Thompson, guardian, &c., vs. Mason et al. R. and R.
588. Toledo, P. & W. R. W. Co. vs. Head. R. and R.
590. Reed vs. Hastings. R. and R.
600. Estes vs. Furlong. R. and R.
605. McLennan vs. Johnston. R. and R.
609. Leslie et al vs. Fischer, for use, &c. R. and R.
611. The People of Town of Jefferson et al vs. Boettcher. R. and R.
612. Pool et al vs. Fisher et al. R. and R.
615. Tipton vs. Hale. Aff'd.
627. Frazier vs. Gates. Aff'd.
634. Home Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Chicago, vs. Hauslein, who sues, &c. R. and R.
637. Trustees of the First Congregational Society of Evanston vs. Hubbell. R. and R.
639. Mason vs. Baumer. R. and R. (Dissenting opinion filed by Breese and Thornton.)
652. Vennum vs. Vennum et al. Aff'd.
653. Dunning vs. South, for use. Aff'd.
654. Funkhouser vs. Wagner. Aff'd.
655. Doan vs. Sibbit. Aff'd.
666. People ex rel vs. DeWolf. Mandamus refused.
667. Osgood vs. Blackmore. Aff'd.
700. People ex rel vs. Presiding Judge of Will County Circuit Court. Mandamus awarded.

POLITICAL.

Two Republican Gubernatorial Tickets in Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The report of the Harrisburg Convention to-day does not give entire satisfaction to the Pennsylvania Republicans in this city. It is openly announced to-night that Colonel McClure will take the field as an independent candidate for Governor, and that he will be supported by Colonel Forney's *Press*, without prejudice, however, to the relations of the paper towards the national issue, and the re-election of President Grant.

INFANTICIDE AND SUICIDE.

A Sensation in Adams County.

From the West Union (O.) Defender.

The village of Newport, in this county, is just now the centre of an exciting episode. The other day something got wrong with the well-pump in the mill at that place, and one of the laborers employed around the institution went down into it to see what was the matter, and found the body of a large, healthy, well-developed male infant entangled in the pump gearing. An inquest was held by 'Squire Peterson, and a *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. John Bunn, who pronounced it a living child, and the verdict was death by drowning. It is not known for certain whose child it was, but suspicion points to two parties who reside in the village.

After the Coroner's inquest on Monday last, the citizens appointed a Committee to wait on the suspected females, and see whether or not they would object to an examination by a physician. Neither of them objected, and 10 o'clock Tuesday was set as the time for the examination. One of these parties was named Barrackman—Mrs. Hester A. Barrackman—a widow, with a family of intelligent children, the oldest of which is a boy about 13 years of age. Somewhere about midnight of Monday this woman got up out of her bed, and, taking a rope, went into the kitchen of her dwelling and hung herself, after making careful preparations and calculations to see that the work would be thoroughly done.

The rope used was a clothes-rope or bed-cord. The kitchen not being ceiled or plastered, the rope was passed up over one of the rafters and fastened securely, and the remainder coiled carefully upon a shelf close by. The portion of the rope that she intended to use being double, she made a simple loop with it and put it over her head, standing on a split-bottom chair to adjust it. After this was done she took a string and tied her hands behind her back and stepped off into eternity. The room in which her son slept opened directly into the kitchen, and when he got up in the morning this terrible spectacle presented itself to him. He ran into the room where the other children were sleeping and aroused them, and one of them ran to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. At the Coroner's inquest the boy was asked whether his mother had, by word or action, divulged her intentions previous to putting them into execution, and he replied that she had not. He stated that before going to bed he had asked her to get up early, so that he could go to a neighbor's to work, and she promised him she would. She was sleeping with a little daughter, who woke up during the night and missed her mother, but, seeing the lamp burning, dropped off to sleep again. The woman left a letter directed to her father and mother, in which she mentioned the suspicions and accusations against her, and declared her innocence. After going on and directing as to the disposition she wished made of her children and effects, she closes her letter with a reiteration of her innocence, laying the deed she was about to do to sorrow and trouble.

The Doctors (Bunn and Viers) made an examination of her body, and gave it as their opinion that she had been delivered within a few days, and that, if not the mother of the child found in the well, she was the mother of some other one recently born.

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Booksellers and Stationers,

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We have just received an elegant assortment of these popular Papers, and are prepared to fill orders for them at lowest market prices.

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PIRIE'S MAGENTA LINEAR, 8vo, Note.

ALSO:

French Rose Tint Grand Quadrille, Note.
French Green Tint Grand Quadrille, Note.
French Amber Tint, 636 Pattern, Note.
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All finely bound and well-seasoned books, either white or blue paper, as preferred by customers.

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Demy Journals, Ledgers and Cash Books.
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DAILY—Steamer for GRAND HAVEN, at 7 o'clock p. m., Sunday excepted.

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Furniture For Sale.

The following choice lot of Furniture, consisting of 3 Walnut Chamber Sets, complete, and 1 splendid Oak Diningroom set, of sideboard, Extension Table, and 12 chairs, upholstered in green leather. All of which was bought in August last, and has not been in use since the fire. A very liberal discount from present prices will be allowed for cash. Can be seen at 23 Twenty-fifth st. this day.

FOR SALE.

Iron foundry in complete running order. Capacity, 10 tons per day. Inquire at

FORD MANUF'G. CO., 50 West Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

There will be a special con[vocation] of Union Park Chapter, No 145, R. A. M., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., at the hall, No. 461 West Lake-st., for work on the M. M. & P. M. Degrees of R. A. Masonry. Companions of other Chapters are cordially invited to be present. By order of the M. E. H. P.

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Ready this Day:

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BY

Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co.,

89 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

We are authorized to offer for sale, at a great bargain, this valuable piece of property, fronting 140 feet on Washington-st., the Wall-st. of Chicago, and also having a frontage of 92 feet on State-st., the Broadway. This property, in connection with the St. James Hotel site, also in our hands for sale, makes the largest and most desirable site in the "burnt district" for a Merchants' Hotel, Banks, Insurance Offices, and Stores. Liberal terms will be given.

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Residence Sites for sale in this most beautiful suburb on easy terms. Roads, Walks, and Sewerage completed without assessment to purchasers, and Gas and Water at city rates. 50 ft above Lake Michigan, and 13 above the river. Affords perfect drainage and renders the place exceedingly healthy and very desirable for a home. Apply at Office of the RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO., 706 Wabash-av.

Central Business Property FOR SALE.

I am instructed by the owners, who are non-residents, to receive proposals for the sale of two lots on the south side of South Water-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., being premises known as Nos. 69 and 75 South Water-st.

Apply to, or address

JOHN FORSYTHE, Room 54, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE.

My residence, cor. Sangamon and Tyler-sts., lot 25x125, with barn. House 1½ story, frame; 9 rooms, including bath-room and laundry. Finished in the best style, with all modern improvements and conveniences; large cellar and attic. This house was built with special reference to convenience and comfort, and is nearly new. Title perfect. Apply this week to

H. F. TEMPLE, Southeast cor. Canal and Polk-sts.

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We offer several pieces of choice acre property in Hyde Park suitable for immediate subdivision. Also 200 acres at Lake Forest.

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I want a house with all the modern improvements with ten or twelve rooms, on the West Side, not over one mile from Canal-st.

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Six lots near Polk-st. bridge, on West Side, suitable for any large manufacturing purposes; 100 feet front on West Polk-st., corner Ellsworth, extending back to Mather-st., with frontage of 217 feet on Mather-st. Can be bought cheap. Also dock adjoining to rent.

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Merchants visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before making their purchases.

Would also solicit orders, which will receive prompt and careful attention, and prices guaranteed a large per cent below the market.

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Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

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REMOVAL.

We have removed to Field, Leiter & Co.'s Block, Market and Madison-sts., where we shall be pleased to see our customers.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.

REMOVAL.

B. B. MITCHELL, Oil and Merchandise Broker, has removed to 294 South Water-st., Lumberman's Exchange.

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GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,

Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities, we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to our numbers temporarily, 155 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

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We have a very large assortment of the best Silver Plated Ware, everything of the latest patterns. Plated and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery. We have NO BRANCHES. Our whole stock is in one place, and is the largest in the city.

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Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

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We have in store an extra choice lot of STRICTLY PURE Maple Sugar from Michigan in two and five pound bricks.

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283 & 285 Wabash-av.,

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WHOLESALE BOOTS & SHOES.

All omnibuses to and from the West Side pass our door.

M. SELZ & CO.,

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J. BARRELL.

WASHINGTON.

The Customary Franking Privilege Abolition Bill Reported in the House.

The Wisconsin Land-Grant Lobby Still Confident of Success.

A Hard Fight Predicted on the Bill to Extend the Ku-Klux Law.

Why M. de Bellonnet, French Charge d'Affaires, was Recalled.

Testimony Taken by the Sale of Arms and Navy Department Investigating Committees.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHY M. D'BELLONNET WAS RECALLED.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—When Secretary Belknap's letter to Secretary Fish, which was first made public in Sumner's preamble to his French arms resolution, was thus brought to their notice, there was no measure to their indignation. They immediately surmised that it was given out through the instrumentality of the French Minister, and Secretary Fish wrote the former a letter interrogating him to this effect. M. de Bellonnet replied that the Secretary of War having read to other persons this letter without putting them under an injunction of secrecy, he had not considered himself bound in this respect. In winding up his letter Bellonnet concluded with the following sentence: "Is it possible that this letter was a trap set to catch me?" In responding to this epistle, Secretary Fish said that the threatening manner in which it was written called for no direct answer, and he therefore forwarded a copy of it to Minister Washburne at Paris, with instructions that it be laid before the French Government. This course was taken, and resulted in M. de Bellonnet's retirement from this point.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

Being somewhat fresh as a politician, Caldwell, the Kansas Senatorial corruptionist, has been very uneasy ever since the report of the investigation on his election by the State Legislature has been presented to the Senate. Pomeroy, however, affects to make light of the whole matter, and appears to be confident that he can establish his innocence. The spectacle is now presented to the Senate every day, when Caldwell is not in consultation with his colleague, of beholding this Senator button-holing different members of this body with the view of presenting his case in his own peculiar manner. It is now several weeks since Caldwell has paid the newspaper offices their regular visits for the same purpose. Members of the Kansas delegation now here who wish for the credit of their Commonwealth to see the Senate inquire into this matter, are now afraid that after all a further investigation will be stifled. They assert that they find it very difficult to find any Senator who is bold enough to make a motion for a Special Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and it is asserted that such proceeding would be very unusual, especially as the character of two of the members is concerned in such motion. The reference of these reports to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the continued silence of both the Kansas Senators would seem to indicate that these fears are well founded.

THE WISCONSIN LAND-GRANT BILL.

There is an evident determination on the part of its friends to secure the passage of the St. Croix & Bayfield land-grant bill this session, notwithstanding the adverse fate it has met thus far. The ablest members declare that no such powerful lobby has been here for these many years as are now working in behalf of the job. It was arranged to-day that after the Chairman had reported the result of the disagreement of the Conference Committee on this bill, that a motion should be made that the House recede from its amendment. If this motion were successful, it would virtually restore the land-grant to the Bayfield company. Inasmuch as all the members of the House are upon record, either for or against this job, it has not been sought to get them to change their vote, so much as for the opponents of the bill to absent themselves. This latter programme was arranged for to-day, and the Democratic side presented a beggarly array of empty seats, while a considerable number of Republicans who voted against the bill, were also absent nearly the entire day. Rush went around counting noses, or else having private interviews with those opposed to the job or who insisted on being present.

THE KU-KLUX LAW.

Democrats, who have kept remarkably quiet thus far this session, are prognosticating the most strong debate of the session when the bill is reported to extend the Ku-Klux law, passed last year, and which expires with the present session of Congress, for another year. Very few Liberal Republicans are in favor of the further continuance of this vigorous measure. It is proposed this time to have the bill originate in the Senate.

SETTLERS' RELIEF BILL.

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the relief of those pre-emptors and homestead settlers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan who suffered by the late fires in those localities. After a long preamble, setting forth the extent of the fire, and the losses incurred in the destruction of property, the bill enacts as follows:

That all such persons occupying homestead claims, under the laws of the United States, on lands of the United States, and heirs of such persons who were burned to death, who were burned out, in the year 1871, in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, shall have until the 1st of January, 1873, to rebuild on and reoccupy said homestead lands, and that, when said homestead claimants shall prove up their claims, such period of time until the 1st of January, 1873, shall be included in the five years' time which they are required by law to reside on said lands, in the same manner as if such homestead claimant had actually resided thereon during said period of time.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where a person having a homestead claim, under the laws of the United States, in said States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, shall have been burned to death or perished from the effects of such fires, it shall be lawful for the heirs or guardian of any children which may have survived said fires or administrator of the estate of said deceased homestead claimant, to prove up said claim before a Register of the Land Office in the proper district, and upon proof of residence of such homestead claimant up to the period of so being burned out, a patent shall be issued to said heir or heirs or guardian for the use of such heir, or administrator for use of such estate, in the same manner as if such homestead claimant had resided thereon for five years.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

As was indicated in the despatches last night, Mr. Sherman to-day reported back the House tariff resolution, and asked its reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in order that the question as to the powers of the State to amend revenue bills might be thoroughly examined. Such reference has raised a new question as to the powers of this Committee. Mr. Sherman and several equally good lawyers in the Senate hold that this Committee has jurisdiction only where privileges of Senators as individuals and not the Senate as a body is concerned. It is understood that Morton, Chairman of the Committee, adheres to this same view, and it is now probable that after all the question will finally go to the Judiciary Committee.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The Appropriation Committee agreed to-day upon $774,000 for the Rock Island Arsenal.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

The House has busied itself, lately, in passing a number of bills granting arrears of pensions to claimants. In some instances, bills of this character, passed during the present session, have gone as far back as 18[illegible], instead of taking effect from the date of their passage. The attention of the Commissioner of Pensions being called to this matter, he sent a statement to Congress to the effect that this kind of legislation will cost the Government many millions of dollars, and could not but prove extravagant in the end. It has been the uniform rule in the Senate never to recognize this arrearage principle, and this body somewhat inadvertently took a bill of this character from the table, one day this week, and passed it. Mr. Edmunds to-day called the attention of the Senate to this fact and insisted that, hereafter, unless it was the purpose of the Senate to bankrupt the Treasury, that no pension go further back than the date of the passage of the bill granting it.

THE CLAIM FOR INDIRECT DAMAGES.

Attempts are making to give importance to the resolutions of Peters, of Maine, requesting the President to withdraw the claims for direct damages. The fact is that the whole matter was set up by parties at the East, who have been [illegible] the principal part of the Alabama claims, [illegible] who fear they won't receive anything if indirect damages are insisted on.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SENATE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate Arms Committee examined Secretary Belknap this morning. He testified that he had no recollection of a conversation with Markley, the man who received $10,000 from Poultney, but supposed he must have had, as Markley stated the particulars of the conversation. The Secretary sees twenty persons every day in the year, and this conversation was a year ago, therefore his recollection was not clear. He was not influenced in the slightest degree by Markley, in the sale of arms, or by any other person. Did not know whether Markley received the money or not. Received Poultney's letter proposing to buy arms, and sent it to the Ordnance Bureau, which conducted the transaction. Did not know whether he ever saw Remington.

Colonel Hagner, of the Ordnance Bureau, testified to heavy shipments of arms in 1870 and 1871. Sent Gatling guns to Colonel Crispin, of New York, and if they went to Hartford it was without his knowledge. The new Gatling gun is twice as valuable as the old.

Norman Wiard testified that he was connected with Peck & McKenzie in the purchase of arms. McKenzie proposed to buy from 100,000 to 300,000 Springfield arms, and agreed to pay a certain price. This was after the order of the President to stop the sale of arms, late in January. Witness wrote to Mr. Schenck, Minister to England, who presented witness' views to the Ordnance Office, but they were not acted on by that office. Witness did not go there himself. The reply from Schenck to his letter was to the effect that the President had stopped the sale of arms, and therefore it was not worth while to try to have it revoked. A few days after Peck informed him that a lady had great influence in the purchase of arms. When he saw in McKenzie's evidence the names Martin and Mrs. Davis, he said the name of Martin meant himself, and Mrs. Davis meant Mrs. Mason.

By Senator Hamlin. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Mason are the same, and Mr. Martin and Wiard are the same.

By Senator Schurz. Peck informed him that Mrs. Mason was at the Hoffman House, and he had an interview with her. She said she could procure arms from General Dyer and Ingalls, if she had $25,000 placed in her hands as security that witness was in earnest. Witness informed her it was impossible to give her the money unless she showed she had influence. She said Dyer and Ingalls were in a room at the same hotel, and she would, after seeing them, return to him to show she had influence and ability to buy the arms. When she came back she said these gentlemen would not act unless the money was put up.

By Senator [illegible]. Peck said to witness there might be some other way to fix the matter. Mrs. Mason said to him if she could show a letter from McKenzie she might induce her to accept that as a guarantee. Witness procured a letter from McKenzie, and delivered it to the lady. It was to the effect that McKenzie would accept of Mrs. Mason from 100,000 to 300,000 guns, at $12.50 apiece, to be delivered in New York.

By Senator Hamlin. The Government held the muskets at $12.00. He understood, from a letter of General Dyer, he could buy at that price.

By Senator Schurz. He did not know that Generals Dyer and Ingalls were in New York. He thought it strange the lady should make such representations as she did.

By Senator Hamlin. He did not know that any such interview as that stated by Mrs. Mason took place. He had reason to doubt the truth of the entire story. The whole thing failed, which was the best evidence that there was no truth in her statement.

By Senator Ames. Mrs. Mason told him Generals Dyer and Ingalls came to New York with her. She pretended to have influence with them. Witness did not believe she had, but, if these gentlemen were at that time in New York, it was possible she called on them.

By Senator Hamlin. He felt confident Mrs. Mason had no influence with them. Her representations of having influence were only designed to get money. Witness said if he had given the money to her he would not have expected to see it again, but if she had received money perhaps she might have got some arms.

By Senator Hamlin. Did not know of any Government officer who participated in the profits of the purchase or sale of arms.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments have been made: Gangers—Wm. H. Tainter, Second District of Missouri; Simeon Ray, First District of Missouri.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President has nearly recovered from his recent sickness, and was out to-day.

HOUSE TARIFF AND REVENUE BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to let the bonded warehouses remain, six months being given to export, but there are to be no sales from them for domestic consumption. The Committee will meet to-night to consider the Tariff and Internal Revenue bill, which they do not expect to report before next Monday.

NOMINATION.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: For Postmaster, Jonathan Waite, of Sturgis, Mich.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The House Appropriations Committee this morning agreed to recommend the appropriations asked for by the Agricultural Department—about $40,000.

REIMBURSEMENT BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a bill to the House to-day, with the recommendation that it pass, providing for an appropriation of $61,174, to reimburse Treasurer Spinner, for losses incurred by embezzlement, etc.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy sent a communication to the House to-day, which shows the proceeds of the sales of the Navy Department since June 30, 1868, to be $812,923,119, and that the expenditures of the Department the same time have not exceeded the appropriations. On the contrary the sum of $[illegible] has been refunded out of appropriations and proceeds of sales.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

was discussed at length in the House of Representatives to-day. During the discussion, Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, suggested as a radical reform, and as a remedy for the evils of executive patronage the constitutional amendment offered by him two years ago, and which is as follows:

Congress may, by law, vest the election of all officers of the United States whose duties require them to reside in the several States, except Judges and officers of Courts of the United States, in the people of the several States, districts and localities therein, not in a state of insurrection and rebellion, in which they are by law required to perform their duties subject to directions and regulations of the President of the United States, and heads of departments, and to arrest, suspension or removal by the President of the United States.

Messrs. Potter (N. Y.), and McCrary (Iowa), endorsing the principles of this amendment which is pending before the Committee on the Judiciary.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Red Cloud promises to keep the peace, but is insolent to our officers, and objects to being held responsible for the depredations committed by his young men. He desires his agency moved nearer to the military post. Colonel Smith, commander of the post, does not place entire confidence in the Indian professions of friendship, but does not anticipate serious trouble.

NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigation Committee met this evening.

James Murphy sworn. Witness is a steam-engine and boiler maker in New York. Never gave Dana or anyone else information concerning the Roach contracts, nor had he told anyone he would build engines for the Tennessee for $300,000. Never said the old machinery of the Tennessee was worth $40,000.

By Mr. Archer: Never was on board the Tennessee. Eureka iron is worth 10 cents, and Sligo iron 9 cents per pound. Never saw the contracts for the Tennessee.

Donald McKay sworn. Is a ship-builder. Has heard little about the Tennessee contract. Would not make compound engines and guarantee 14½ knots average speed for twenty-four hours, on a trial trip, and give bonds for $500,000. Roach is a responsible man and his sureties are good men. Roach has undertaken a big thing. Such an achievement can hardly be done in the British navy. There is a difference of 25 to 30 per cent in the cost of ship-building in favor of outside shops.

By Mr. Archer: Has been out of business two years. Has built iron ships. Is not thoroughly posted in the construction of compound engines. Such engines have been used in England for five years. Is not a judge of the cost of building a compound engine. Would not undertake to build these engines at the price named, and guarantee the rate of speed named in the Tennessee contract. There is a saving of 25 per cent in the consumption of coal in running these engines.

Here there was a pause in the proceedings, there being no witnesses present, and some conversation as to adjournment. Secretary Robeson said he was entitled to have this matter closed or to go on. Nothing had been proved against him. There may be some question of the construction of law, of which he was the constitutional judge. A charge had been made against him more outrageous than had ever been made against any other public officer or private citizen, and made recklessly, not only to the Committee, but to the public. The accuser had been allowed the widest range, far on the verge of propriety, but he was glad he had had it. He had proved not a single thing against him. Men out of prison to-night, by his forbearance, had been allowed to send for witnesses. Yes, master and man were free by his forbearance, because he hesitated whether the public good required him to dirty his fingers with such filth.

Mr. Archer desired to have ex-Secretary Welles present, wishing to ask him several questions about the settlement of the Secor claims. After a brief conversation, Archer said he would telegraph to-night to Welles, and get an answer, and would see the Acting Chairman, Sargant, to-morrow, and tell him whether he wanted a Sergeant-at-Arms to go after Welles. The Committee adjourned until Friday night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer to the Committee on Privileges and Elections the House message returning the Senate Tariff bill. He said that the power of the Senate to amend a Revenue bill in any way it thought best had been disputed now for the first time in the history of our Government. The Committee on Finance had considered the subject, and the Senator had agreed immediately that the Senate had the same right to amend a revenue bill as to amend any other bill, but as the rights and privileges of the Senate were involved, they thought it best to send the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was so referred.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature in regard to the French Spoliation Claims, which was ordered printed.

SETTLERS' RELIEF BILL.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of homestead settlers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan who suffered by fire last autumn. Passed.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the bill supplementary to the enforcement act of May 31, 1871, providing that the Circuit Court of the United States for any judicial district in which at any time a Circuit Judge or District Judge designated by a Circuit Judge shall hold Circuit Court for purposes of said act, shall hereafter be deemed the Circuit Court mentioned in its second and thirteenth sections.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to establish a United States District Court in the Indian country.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, by request, introduced a bill giving the American and East India Telegraph Company the right to have and maintain lines of telegraph cables between America and the Asiatic coasts.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS AGAIN.

Mr. CAMERON proposed to call up the bill to provide for the payment of the French spoliation claims, but after some discussion of the order of business he gave way, and the Senate resumed consideration of the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending question was on Mr. Hitchcock's amendment, prescribing the manner in which claims for Indian depredations shall be settled. [illegible] adopted.

[illegible] amendments were adopted and the bill [illegible].

Mr. BAYARD [illegible] RELIEF BILL [illegible] in behalf of himself and Mr. FENTON, as the minority of the Committee on Finance, submitted their views in favor of granting positions of certain importers in New York and Boston for a refunding of duties paid on Russian hemp.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HILL, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege from and after the 1st of July, 1872, and proceeded to address the House in advocacy of it.

Mr. CARROLL opposed the bill, arguing that the abolition of the franking privilege was anti-Republican in its tendencies and effect, and would bring about the ruin of the Republic. He moved an amendment excepting petitions to Congress and public documents.

Mr. POTTER regarded the bill as a buncombe measure, and suggested that if it were to pass it should be amended so as to require the departments and Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate to be furnished with stamping machines for the public mail matter. He offered that as an amendment.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) opposed the bill, and said the outcry for it came only from the metropolitan press, which was anxious to be the only organ of communication between the people and their representatives. The metropolitan papers were anxious to crowd out and crush down small local papers throughout the country, and to have in their own hands the character, and fame, and position of every public man, so that, by their associated telegrams, and their associated slanders and scandals, they can crush down public men. He had voted for a like bill in Congress, but with the same understanding on which all other members had done so—that the Senate would not pass it, and that it would be all right. [Laughter.]

Mr. SARGENT moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted.

Mr. HOLMAN. With power to report any time.

Mr. SARGENT. I do not consent to that.

Mr. HOLMAN.—I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to recommit, because that kills the bill.

Mr. SARGENT. The bill is in such a position now that the House cannot pass it till it is disentangled.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, only 18 members rising to order them, and an effort to have tellers ordered on the yeas and nays was also a failure, at which there was much laughter in the House. The bill was then recommitted.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. McCRARY, from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on the petition of certain voters, to take testimony in the Ohio contested election case of Schenck against Campbell. Laid on the table.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. There was a long discussion on the question of appropriating $50,000 for expenses of the Civil Service Reform system. The debate, which were generally adverse to the proposed reform, was carried on by Messrs. Garfield, Butler (Mass.), Willard, Maynard, Coburn, Conger, Potter, Dawes, Beck, McCrary, and Sargent. The remarks of Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, and Willard were in favor of the proposed reform system.

No vote was taken on the proposition, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 10.—In the Senate, the report of the Conference Committee on the bill repealing the law allowing townships, cities and towns to vote aid in the construction of railroads, taken up, debated, and the result was the return of the bill to the Committee for revision.

The vote by which the bill for the protection of the life and health to miners was lost was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

A bill passed requiring the keeping of an index of the register of the tax sales.

The Senate passed a substitute for the House bill for the abolition of the death penalty. The substitute provides that punishment for murder shall be imprisonment for life or death by hanging, at the discretion of the jury. In case of trial, if prisoner pleads guilty, the Judge may decide between death and imprisonment for life. This bill will probably become the law. The majority of the members think the extreme penalty necessary in order to protect society from the worst criminals. The substitute passed by a vote of 29 to 17.

A bill passed making appropriations for the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. By its terms $38,500 are appropriated for this institution for the next two years, to be applied in various improvements. Also, a bill to legalize the acts of the Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County, relative to the purchase of the Poor Farm House.

The bill to regulate the assessments on pork-packers and commission merchants was lost, not receiving a constitutional majority.

A bill passed relating to grant lands, and to provide for a record title thereto.

The bill for the relief of needy persons passed. It provides that in no case shall the widows or families of Iowa soldiers be sent to Poor Houses where they can get, and prefer, the required relief outside.

The bill passed for the protection of fish in the lakes and ponds of the State. It prevents the taking of fish from any of the waters of this State, except by hook and line, spear or snare, except small fish for bait. The penalty for violation of the law shall be a fine of $5 for each fish caught.

A bill was introduced and passed to provide against an increase of taxation for State purposes. The bill provides that if the Auditor of State shall find that the revenue of the State will not suffice under the 2 mill levy, to meet the appropriations voted, then all such appropriations as are of a character to add to or construct new buildings shall be reduced *pro rata*, in order to bring the amount to be paid out within the present levy.

Bills were passed establishing Representative districts; legalizing the incorporation of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company; appropriating $31,300 for the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant; fixing the weights per bushel of certain undried fruits. This bill provides that the weight of apples, pears, peaches, or quinces shall be 48 pounds per bushel; that of cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, or blackberries, 32 pounds.

The bill providing for an additional Penitentiary, at Anamosa, was lost.

The House discussed the Reform School bill, but made no disposition of it.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10.—In the Senate to-day, the Senate bill to provide for ventilating and the general regulation of coal mines passed, after much discussion, and the bill to fix the prices for publishing legal advertisements was lost in the House.

House bills passed to provide that in letting contracts for erecting public buildings, contracts for each branch of the work shall be let to separate parties, who shall be responsible for their branch of the work; also, a bill to allow railroad Directors to purchase in open market, but not direct of their Board of Directors, stock of their respective roads; also, a bill to provide that inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home may remain there until 18 years of age; also, a bill to make the standard weight of bituminous coal 80 pounds, and cannel 70 pounds, per bushel, and weight, making it a penal offence to sell except by weight.

The Senate bill passed to allow assignees to appeal from Common Pleas to District Courts.

Bills were introduced to authorize cities and villages to issue water works bonds running thirty years, and to incorporate savings societies.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Old Transfer Contract by Boats Completed—Building Improvements—Immigration—Real Estate.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 10.—Colonel Nutt has transferred the last pound of freight taken by the Iowa roads for the West, on the old contracts, and the transfer-boats are now like Othello, "their occupation gone." It is not known what disposition will be made of them. The ferry-boats are still plying between here and Omaha.

The rumor that the Union Pacific were to run through cars from Ogden to this city is only in an exceptional case, where the train was delayed by the snow. They still cling to the Omaha transfer.

J. M. Palmer has let the contract for a large new hotel at the transfer depot platform, to be finished in ninety days. The Pacific House, destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and will be set to work the 1st of May.

The snow storms seem to be all over, and the trains are running on time to-day. The weather here is clear, mellow, and favorable for agriculture.

Immigration is still pouring into Western Iowa, and real estate—desirable city and country property—is changing hands pretty briskly.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Late Earthquake—Surgical Malpractice—A San Francisco Railroad Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Letters from Lone Pine say that the whole of Owens Valley has been moved southward fourteen feet. Over seven thousand shocks have occurred to date, and still continue, but not of sufficient force to do damage.

Dr. Wooster, Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital in San Francisco, is sued for $[illegible] for alleged malpractice.

A Committee of 100 leading citizens has been formed under the name of the Committee of Safety, to guard the interests of San Francisco against railroad monopoly. Said Committee will confer with the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad representatives, with a view to securing the construction of a line to be maintained independent of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads.

OBITUARY.

Death of Stanley, the Painter, at Detroit.

DETROIT, April 10.—James M. Stanley, the artist, died in this city early this morning of heart disease. He had been ill but a few hours, and the news of his death is a shock to the community. He is well known as a painter of Indian life and scenes, and whose collection and portraits of the aborigines were so great a feature of the Smithsonian Institute gallery, until it was unfortunately burned a few years ago. He had also painted four Indian pieces, which were copied and widely circulated in chromos. He spent many years among the Indians, and, in his peculiar department of art, had no rival.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and low; treble, $8.50@8.25; choice extra, $9.50@9.75. Corn quiet; mixed, 75c; white, 78c. Oats firm, 55@58c. Bran firm at $1.35.

HAY—Firm; prime, $28.00; choice $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, 13½c. Bacon firm at [illegible]. Sugar-cured hams, [illegible]. Lard, good demand; refined tierce, [illegible]; keg, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; good fair, [illegible]. Molasses scarce; ordinary reboiled, [illegible]; prime fermenting, [illegible]; cistern bottom, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Dull at [illegible].

MONETARY—Sterling, [illegible]; sight, [illegible] premium; gold, [illegible].

COTTON—Firm; sales 2,800 bales; good ordinary, [illegible]; low middlings, [illegible]; middlings, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; Barcelona, 1,100 bales; Antwerp, 1,000 bales; stock, 124,960 bales.

Albany City Election.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—The election of Thacher, Democrat, for Mayor, is still in doubt. In the Fourth Ward, the lights were put out, the ballots seized, and the roughs were very disorderly. The first count of votes, before the lights were put out, would have defeated Thacher. The second count made a difference in his favor of 300. The Republican Inspector was compelled, under threats, to sign the returns, which he did under protest.

POLITICAL.

Kansas Liberal Republican State Convention—Platform Adopted.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Illinois—Important Political Conference in Washington.

Republican State Conventions in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention Instructed for Grant.

Colored Men's National Convention at New Orleans.

KANSAS LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—The State Liberal Republican Convention met this afternoon here, and was called to order by Mark J. Parrott, who called ex-Governor S. J. Crawford to the chair. Three Secretaries and eleven Vice Presidents were elected. Pending the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions the question of credentials came up, and, after debate, it was decided that all who would agree to go with the party in the future could sit in the Convention; and the question whether they had been Democrats or Republicans heretofore should not be asked.

A Committee was appointed to select a list of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and to name members for the State Central Committee.

After speeches by several gentlemen, the Convention adjourned till half-past 7.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—The Committee on Resolutions this evening reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Kansas, mindful of the early record of our State, so closely enwoven with the history of the Republican party, and struggle for national existence, still steadfast and true to the vital principle which called the party into existence, would ever maintain as part of our birthright the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, and enfranchisement, with a loyalty to principle that is higher and stronger than loyalty to party or party leaders; jealous and watchful of the fair fame of our young State; earnest and resolute now, as in the struggle to save its soil from the encroachment of the slave power, we call upon the people of Kansas to unite in an effort to put a stop to the attempted absorption of civil functions, and military encroachment of the executive power; to inaugurate a thorough and genuine reform of Civil Service, that shall put a stop to the shameless abuse of official patronage for the control of the Conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual faction or party; to effect a modification of our revenue system, so that no class or special interest of the country shall be encouraged at the expense of the rest; to secure a wise and just system of taxation which shall place no needless burden on the people; to save the public lands of the nation to actual settlers under the principles of the Homestead law; to establish a general amnesty as the correct avenue of impartial suffrage; to extend our national sympathies to all people who are struggling to imitate our example of popular enfranchisement.

One hundred and seven delegates were appointed to the Cincinnati Convention. The list is headed by L. J. Parrott, and includes a good many prominent men of the State, many of whom, it is believed, have not authorized the use of their names, and being steadfast Republicans, Governor Brown, of Missouri, then delivered an address of about one hour, and was listened to by a crowded house.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 10.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and elected Speaker Elliot temporary Chairman. Committees on permanent officers, contested seats, resolutions, electoral ticket, and delegates to the National and Constitutional Conventions were appointed, when the Convention took a recess.

On reassembling, General Hartranft was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions: First, reaffirming devotion to the principles of the Republican party. Second, declaring that the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional amendments has not been acquiesced in by all so as to render their secure and permanent incorporation in that instrument. Third, sustaining the policy of protection and against further appropriation of public lands to corporations or individuals. Fourth. Demands the continued reduction of the public debt, economy on national and State administrations, and reduction of taxes as rapidly as is consistent with the public credit. Fifth. That internal taxes should be removed before the reduction of the tariff on foreign goods, and favoring the abolition of the tax on tea and coffee be removed.

Sixth. Approves the Presidents trial of the Civil Service Reform, and that this, or some other system, have a fair trial, and declares that the Republican party has given full evidence its ability to administer the Government honestly, faithfully and successfully, and claims from the people a continuance of confidence and support. The Seventh points with pride to the records of President Grant's administration. Not only has internal taxation been reduced, but $[illegible] of the public debt been paid off, a result for which we are indebted to the rigid honesty, strict economy, and sterling integrity which the President had brought to administration national affairs. Eighth, presenting General Grant's name for renomination.

The last resolution congratulates the people on the accomplishment of the call for a Convention to revise the Constitution.

The Convention took a recess till 7 p. m., when action was taken on the resolutions.

The following is the full ticket nominated: Governor, General J. F. Hartranft; Supreme Judge, Ulysses Mercur; Auditor, General Harrison Allen. Adolphe Borie and John M. Thompson were appointed Electors at Large.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of the State for General Grant for President, and that on the question of the Vice Presidency, they are instructed to act together for the best interest of the Republican party, and on all questions arising in said Convention, they are instructed to cast the vote of the State as a majority of the delegates may direct.

The following delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention were selected, each being provided with an alternate: Morton McMichael, General H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia; J. W. F. White, Allegheny; M. S. Quay, of Beaver; Robert Purvis, (colored) of Bucks; General W. H. Jessup, Susquehanna; W. H. Koutz, of Somerset, and Samuel B. Dick, of Crawford.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—The *Chronicle's* Washington special says that an important conference was held there yesterday, between the Liberal Republicans and leading Democrats in and out of Congress, to reach some understanding by which co-operation might be secured at the Presidential election. The "Liberals" insisted that it would be indispensable to nominate two Republican reformers at Cincinnati, and that they could not put forward a ticket divided in politics. The Democrats urged that the Columbus ticket was composed of one Republican and one Democrat, and that the "Liberals" ought to accept it as a compromise. The "Liberals" would not yield their original position; so, finally, the Democrats signified their willingness to take Davis and Curtin, and requested the "Liberals" to advise their friends that this was the extremest point that the Democrats would yield. The Democrats said that with a ticket other than Davis and Curtin they would lose the vote of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana. Among the prominent Democrats who took a part in the conference were George H. Pendleton, General Morgan, Dan. Voorhees, and ex-Senator Doolittle.

COLORED MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The Colored Men's National Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the Mechanic's Institute, at noon, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, of South Carolina, who read the resolutions of the Colored Men's National Convention held last year at Charleston, under which the present Convention was called. He delivered a brief speech, stating the object of the Convention to be to promote the welfare of the colored race, counselled moderation in their proceedings, etc.

Lieutenant Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, was then chosen temporary Chairman, and G. T. Ruby, of Texas, Secretary. Prayer by Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan.

Upon a call of States, delegates were registered as follows: Alabama, 8; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 7; Massachusetts, 2; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 7; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 3; Texas, 3; Virginia, 1. Other delegates are expected.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

The proceedings were orderly and decorous.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—The present week witnesses one of the most important political epochs in the State. The following appears in the Illinois *Register* of this date. The Liberal Republican movement is developing great strength in Illinois. Among the names to the letter of endorsement of the Cincinnati Convention are Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Hon. H. Miner, Hon. Wm. Jayne, Generals John McConnell and Cook, of this city; also, Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Ex-Governor Koerner, of Belleville; Hon. T. W. Moulton, of Shelbyville; Hon. John F. Bryant, of Galesburg; Judge Dummer, of Jacksonville, and many other prominent and influential Republicans in all parts of the State. The first three names above mentioned were Republican State officers during Mr. Lincoln's Presidency, and are men of worth and standing all over the country.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—The Republican State Convention for the choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, met in this city to-day. The proceedings were very harmonious. Ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, presided, and made a brief address strongly indorsing the Administration of President Grant. The delegates elected are Alexander H. Rice, of Boston; Dr. Geo. B. Loring, of Salem; ex-Governor William Claflin, of Newton; P. E. Aldrich, of Worcester; Oliver Ames, of North Easton; and Sylvander Johnson, of Adams. The resolutions are brief, and advocate the election of President Grant. They also recommended Henry Wilson for Vice President.

THE UTAH DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

SALT LAKE, April 10.—The Democrats held a large meeting last night at the City Hall for organization. Speeches were made by Hon. Thos. Fitch, General Barnum, Major Blair, and others. There was considerable enthusiasm and earnest, passionate expression of party feeling. There is a belief that through a diversion of the Republicans the Democrats can elect the next President. There was no reference to the Mormon problem or admission. A Territorial Central Committee of five was appointed. The Convention opposed any coalition involving the abdication of distinctive organization. The party platform was adopted.

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

YANKTON, D. T., April 10.—The two Republican Central Committees have united in a call for a Territorial Convention at Canton, on Tuesday, May 21, to nominate Congressional delegates, Territorial officers, and choose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Republican State Committee met this morning for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia, but, owing to an insufficient number of members, it adjourned.

A special despatch from Springfield, Mass., says that General W. F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, a prominent citizen of the State, disavows going for General Grant, and urges the nomination of Charles Francis Adams by the Cincinnati Convention.

HAHNEMANN.

Celebration of the Anniversary of His Birth Yesterday Afternoon and Evening.

There was quite a respectable gathering of the admirers of Hahnemann, yesterday afternoon, at the College, on Cottage Grove avenue, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of his birth. The occasion was enlivened by music, speeches, and a festival, which made everything pass off agreeably.

In addressing the audience, Dr. Small said: "We have assembled to do honor to the discoverer of a great truth in medicine. His biography had been elegantly written, and was familiar to all; and it need only be said that his name and fame, as the discoverer of a grand therapeutic law, which was the corner-stone upon which the fabric of our Materia Medica was built, will descend to posterity with those who have discovered great principles upon which the mightiest enterprises have been consummated. He said that Hahnemann's discovery had wrought a mighty reform in medicine, and his influence would be felt throughout human duration.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell said the change in medical practice had been of a character that many suspected a giving up of old landmarks,—but that this was attributable to the fact that many of the firmest believers in homoeopathy had always regarded the size of the dose of little consequence. And inasmuch as there is a general agreement that Hahnemann discovered the law of remedial action, the size of the dose must be determined in a liberal spirit by individual experience, that there need be no division,—neither should there be on this account.

Dr. R. Ludlam addressed the audience at length on the necessity of liberality and fraternal sentiments toward other schools of medicines. He said in memory of Hahnemann, that, were he living to-day to witness the great liberality shown his followers by their former opponents, he would rejoice to give them a friendly greeting.

Dr. Hale said Hahnemann began right, that he discovered a therapeutic law which he regarded absolute and eternal, and that is was an ample foundation to build upon in all time to come; that every day would witness the testing of new remedies by this law, although some had been so illiberal as to suppose that in Hahnemann the dispensation of homoeopathy was completed.

Dr. W. H. Burt said the highest honor we could bestow upon Hahnemann, and the dearest memory we could cherish for his services, was to recognize in all its splendor the great principle which he promulgated, and to imitate his industry and perseverance in making it useful to mankind.

After a little enlivening music the audience returned to the museum room of the College, and spent a social hour in discussing Wright's best delicacies of the season.

As a fitting conclusion of the anniversary, a reception was held in the evening in the parlors of Dr. G. D. Beebe's elegant residence, No. 953 Prairie avenue. The affair was one of the pleasantest of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The signal success of the Aimee season of opera bouffe met with a slight check last evening. Not that the audience showed any falling off in numbers or quality, for the theatre was crowded with an elegant assemblage; but the performance, in general, was not up to the mark of the two preceding nights. The lack seemed to arise from an insufficient familiarity with the unities of the piece, and the result was a rendition somewhat disjointed and uneven. The "business" of "La Belle Helene" is rather complicated, and a smooth production necessitates the most thorough preparation in all that pertains to the *ensemble*. The chorus was prone to occasionally mix up matters, requiring close supervision and much lung exercise on the part of Aimee to straighten things out. She labored zealously to do it, and was none the less acceptable in her own especial share of the duties by reason of the extra effort involved. Certainly no fault need be found with the manner in which she satisfied both the vocal and dramatic demands of the *role* of *Helene*, which she gave with all her accustomed brilliancy. [illegible] her previous efforts. He was in bad voice, and it may be for that reason he failed to invest the part with his usual spirited action. Mlle. Vandoire as *Orestes*, seemed to be similarly trammeled as to vocal capabilities, rendering her numbers with a thin, uncertain method which suggested either a husky throat or a defective study of the part. The fact that it was the second performance of the day—the "Duchesse" having been given at the matinee—may account for the fact that, with the exception of Aimee, none of the company were more than passably satisfactory, but we somewhat suspect that "La Belle Helene" is a trifle beyond the capacity of the troupe to produce in the admirable manner which characterized the two preceding performances. It is not to be wondered at that the uniform excellence of the week should be slightly marred, and we doubt not that the "Brigands" to-night will restore the original order of things.

THE KNOPFEL CONCERT.

The second of Mr. Knopfel's concerts, which was given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, was attended by an audience which filled every seat in that spacious edifice, and necessitated the introduction of seats in all the aisles. The success of the first concert, and the reputation which it gave Mr. Knopfel as a concert-caterer, conspired to produce this gratifying result, and not only to call out the customary fashionable and brilliant audience, but the musicians and musical people, in such numbers as no other musical entertainment since the fire has done, not even the German opera season. They went expecting to be gratified, and came away satisfied, and we doubt not to-day that the general impression is that we are to look henceforward to Mr. Knopfel as the provider of our home music hereafter. He has shown conclusively that he has taste, energy, and enterprise, that he is a good conductor, and knows how to make a programme. We have not the space to particularize each number of the programme, and must content ourselves with a few general facts which are worthy of praise. There was, indeed, but very little to which exceptions could be taken, and this did not mar the general effect of the concert. A false note here and there or the nervous tendency of some soloist to hurry time are incidental to almost every concert, but beyond these minor inaccuracies there was nothing to complain of,—a fact which is specially worthy of note as Mr. Knopfel and his assistants had to contend against a church building, which is not adapted to music, and an organ which is very small, and not remarkably effective, for concert purposes at least. For concerts in churches, Mr. Knopfel has made a remarkably excellent combination of instruments,—the organ, piano, and an orchestra composed of the stringed quartette, two trumpets, two horns, and trombone. The effectiveness of the combination was manifested in the sufficiency of power and clearness of expression with which the Traumerei, the Miserere (Trovatore), and the Tannhauser March were given. The leading instrumental number of the programme was the Beethoven quartette in E flat, Mr. Knopfel taking the piano part, the strings being in the hands of Meyer (1st violin), Konig (2d), and Hand ('cello). It has become familiar to musical people from its frequent performances by the Mendelssohn and Thesset Quartettes, and, although the Knopfel Quartette,—if we may so call it,—were of course playing it from slight rehearsal, it was a highly creditable effort.

The vocal features of the concert were almost [illegible]. Messrs. Bischoff and Foltz substituted the exquisite Kucken duo, "My Love is a Red Rose," for the Stradella duo which was on the programme; concerning which, it is only necessary to say, they have sung it better before. Mrs. Huck, who has not appeared on the lyric stage before, since her operatic appearances a year or two ago, was enthusiastically welcomed. She sang the Scena and Prayer from "Der Freischuetz" and Proch's "Tyrolienne," and was recalled, but did not reply to the *encore*. It is rare that such grace and beauty of physique, and such dramatic power and artistic finish of vocalization are combined in one singer, and, to many in the audience, undoubtedly these gifts were a new and surprising revelation. Miss Lena Hastreiter created quite a furore by her magnificent rendering of the Arditi Valse, generally by her evenness of execution and appropriateness of style, and, specially, by two sustained tones which were wonderful for so young a singer. They would have been absolutely faultless, if she had not sustained them so long before the *crescendo*, which should have gradually commenced with the tone itself. Mr. Knopfel had, up to this time, resisted *encores*; but the enthusiasm of the audience would not in Miss Hastreiter's case brook opposition, and he was obliged to yield. Mr. Hanneman sang Kucken's "Heaven Shed a Tear" very creditably; and a double-quartette performed a *Te Deum* written by Mr. Knopfel in a praiseworthy manner. The work contains some fine solos, is rather brilliant and highly-colored in treatment, and closes with a few bars from a Stradella chorus, which make a showy finale, but interfere with the unity of the work. Mr. Goldbeck, who has long been absent from our concert rooms, played a fantasie on themes from Maritana, which specially developed his brilliancy of manner and clearness of touch, but we should have preferred to hear him in something more worthy of his abilities as a pianist.

As Mr. Knopfel has made such a success of his popular concerts, we suggest that, in addition to these, the musical people of the South Side would be delighted if he would give a series of chamber concerts of classical music. We hope he will give it early consideration.

Let Us Stop the Horse-Beaters.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am glad to hear again of the Illinois Humane Society, that it is in active existence, and where its officers may be found. Had I known, on the day I witnessed the brutal act of the "bus"-driver that I spoke of, I should have visited the office of the Society, and put in a complaint at once.

I think the Society should keep standing in one of its papers a card containing their address, and inviting witnesses of cruelty to report the case. After a while, the community would become familiar with the institution, and the card might be dispensed with.

It seems to me the Society ought also to publish an article on the use and abuse of the whip. Methinks the whole community need educating up to a higher tone of humanity in this respect, or we would not see, as we do daily, throngs of people passing and unremonstrant, where a drunken or furiously-tempered man is lashing, unmercifully, a poor dumb animal. Last summer I saw, on West Madison street, a genteelly-dressed man, evidently a business man of no mean degree, lashing a noble horse, merely because the horse was a little restive, and did not stand quite still when his master told him to. This man—no, this brute—got out of his buggy, and, standing beside his noble victim, swung a fearful weapon of a whip with all the force he could give it,—and he was a large, powerful man,—across the horse's back, the lash curling and snapping under the haunches like exploding fire-crackers. The horse would leap in agony; the brute would fetch him down with the reins, and repeat and re-repeat the dose. Scores of people passed, but no one had a word to say. I called upon the wretch to stop, but he responded fiercely to attend to my own business. I said I would do so, and that business was to get him arrested as soon as I could reach a police station. Before I had gone a block, he had made himself off with his victim.

We are going to have, this season, more working of horses, and by irresponsible teamsters, in this city, than ever was seen before, perhaps, in a city the size of ours. The over-working, the beating, and general abuse of horses is already of daily exhibition, and we need to have the kinder sentiments of our people aroused to the duty of each citizen to interfere in any case he witnesses of such cruelty,—physically to prevent, if he is able; but, at all events, by his indignant protest to shame the wretch into decency, if possible. HORSE RIGHTS.

CHICAGO, April 10.

Lake and River Navigation.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., April 10.—Navigation is open here and steamers are making their regular trips. It is reported, however, that there is considerable ice in the lake at St. Clair.

TORONTO, Canada, April 10.—A schooner arrived yesterday and steamer commences running to Niagara on Monday. The bay is nearly clear of ice.

KINGSTON, Ont., April 10.—Ice is firm but heavy rains are melting it rapidly.

PORT HOPE, Ont., April 10.—The steamer Norman arrived this morning from Rochester. She reports that there is no ice in Charlotte River or lake.

Destruction of Coal Barges on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—The loss of coal and barges on the river here from their moorings is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000, after deducting the barges picked up by boats sent in pursuit. The Short Line and Little Miami Railroads commence running trains to-night. No extraordinary freshet is expected this time in the Ohio.

No God in the Constitution—And that is the Reason Why a Presbyterian Gentleman Refuses to Act on a Jury.

From the New York World.

Walter T. Miller, who had been summoned as a petit juror in the United States District Court, sent the following unique appeal to Judge Blatchford, who excused him on the ground that the epistle showed conclusively that the writer had not a sufficiently clear head to sit and act as a juror:

Walter T. Miller, No. 5 Hanover street, and No. 4 West Twenty-second street, requests to be excused from attendance as a juror at the United States District Court, on the ground that he is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the testimony of which Church maintains that it is wrong for its members to incorporate with the Government of the United States under its present Constitution, inasmuch as it does not acknowledge God as the author of national existence, and the source of all power and authority in civil government, and Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations, and of the Bible as the foundation of law and the supreme rule for the conduct of nations; and on the ground that jurors are executive officers, created by the Constitution, and deriving from it all their power. They sit upon the bench of justice as the ultimate tribunal, from whose verdict there is, in many instances, no appeal. They incorporate with the national society, and, in finding a verdict, represent the Government. They serve under the direction of constituted Courts, and are the constitutional judges of what is laid before them. In criminal cases the Constitution itself is the supreme law which they are bound on oath to apply, and in civil cases the Court determines the law by which the jury is to be directed.

TABLE DAMASKS, etc.

Table Damasks, etc.

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STATE AND TWENTIETH-STS.,

Direct attention to the finest assortment they have ever opened, of Single and Double Damasks, in Irish, Scotch and German makes, 60c per yard and up; Loom Dices and Damasks, all prices; 5-8 and 3-4 Single and Double Damask Napkins; Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match, all sizes; White, Pink, and Buff Fringed Lunch Cloths and Napkins, a novelty; Turkey Red do. do; Communion Sets; Damask, Huck Damask, and Huccabuck Towels; Full lines in all widths and qualities of Sheeting, Pillow, and Shirting Linens; Large assortment of White and Colored Marseilles and Honey-Comb Quilts; and a SPECIAL BARGAIN in Loom Dice Table Linen, received per steamer India, slightly damaged by water in transportation.

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DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots & Shoes,

209 Michigan-av.,

(Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Tremont House),

Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED

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MRS. STOUGHTON,

884 Wabash-av., will exhibit, on THURSDAY, 11th instant, NEW YORK and PARIS MILLINERY.

BUSINESS CARDS

ELECTROTYPING.

Largest and most complete establishment west of New York.

240 East Madison-st.

Our new quarters are fitted up in the very best manner, and we can now execute all work promptly. Reasonable rates and FIRST-CLASS WORK guaranteed. Special facilities for large work and all kinds of engravings.

SCHNIEDEWEND & LEE,

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HOVEY & CO.

RE-OPENED with a full stock of

SEEDS,

Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers, RUSTIC WORK, ETC.

17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by MR. JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,

CAPITAL, $250,000.

THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.

Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 5 COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. & J. CASEY,

At the old stand, 41 and 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.), between Lake and Randolph-sts. Carpets, furniture, bedding, counters and show-cases, for sale cheap.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, &c.

Have a large and desirable stock of the above goods, which they offer to the trade at low prices.

Nos. 14 & 16 East Madison-st.,

NEAR WABASH-AV.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE

Commercial National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

APRIL 4, 1872.

On and after this date (until our new office on the northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. is completed) the office of this Bank will be at the First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Personal Liberty League.

The attention of Distillers, Brewers, Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers, Maltsters, Retail Liquor Dealers, and all others directly or indirectly interested in the Liquor Law enacted by the present Legislature, is called to the PUBLIC MEETING AT WEST TWELFTH-ST. TURNER HALL, on Thursday evening, April 11, at 8 p. m. SHARP.

Enrolling new members, appointing Ward Committees, and other important business will be transacted.

Important Notice to Importers.

Arrangements are now perfected which enables the Grand Trunk Railway to receive goods from the ship's side in Montreal and other ports, and transport them to Chicago in through cars and in BOND without the usual delay incident to the importation of goods at the frontier ports. Importers will please consign their goods to the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal. For other information apply at the Company's office, 60 Market-st., Chicago.

April 9. F. A. HOWE, Agent.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, April 10, 1872.

All owners of property in the burnt district where contents of privy vaults are not removed are hereby notified to remove the same within 20 days from the date hereof, or action will be commenced immediately thereafter. By order of the Board.

J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 28, 1872.

The Annual Meeting

of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March, instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

WANTED.

Publishers of Country Papers.

One of the best Practical Job Printers in Chicago wants a situation after May 1st in a first-class office. Understands all kinds of inks. Address for six days' G. B. KANE & CO., ink manufacturers, for further particulars, 11 North Jefferson-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

DR. S. N. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss is constructed on an entirely different principle from any other in use. Instead of the usual single pad two pads are used; the outer in form of a ring, the inner an ivory ball. The pressure of the latter is regulated by a thumb-screw, so that the irritation that is necessary to produce adhesion can be graduated according to the requirements of the case. These, and all kinds of Trusses, Braces, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, &c., accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

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Stone! Stone!

THE CELEBRATED

JOLIET STONE

Is now offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Every kind of Dimension Stone, Window Caps and Sills, Water Table, Steps, Platforms, Vault Covers, every species of Flagging, Monument Bases, and all kinds of Marble Yard stock, constantly ready for shipment.

This Stone Excels All Others.

W. A. STEEL, Successor to SANGER & STEEL, Joliet, Ill.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

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Lots for sale on easy terms.

M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 328 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

Corn Exchange National Bank,

Of Chicago.

APRIL 8, 1872.

On and after this date (until our new office in the Chamber of Commerce is completed), the office of this bank will be at the southeast corner of Washington and Market-sts. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

WANTED,

Adjusted claims against the Chicago, Knickerbocker, Firemen's, and Merchants' Insurance Companies, and Republic certificates of indebtedness.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 76 South Canal-st.

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In addition to our usual large stock of TREES AND PLANTS, we have 4,000 EVERGREENS, 4 to 10 feet high, that must be sold to clear the ground.

M. LEWIS, Proprietor.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES,** OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

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U. S. STANDARD SCALES

Possess valuable improvements, which are not found in any other scales. Comparison with any other make invited. The largest assortment in the West. A. M. GILBERT & CO., 125 Michigan-av. Also, a full stock of trucks, skids, and grocers' tinware.

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14 North Canal-st.,

Formerly 180 Lake-st.

Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. R. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Claims.

All valid claims against the PEOPLE'S INS. CO., of San Francisco, for loss by fire, or other claims, must be presented at the office of the undersigned, 338 Wabash-av., before the first of May, 1872.

A. R. GUNNISON.

COAL.

SOFT COAL Screenings.

We will sell One Hundred Tons of Eastern Soft Coal Screenings at $3.50 delivered.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

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SADLERY HARDWARE.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE

INTENSE COLD

Of the Winter, we have so far completed our New Building as to be able to return to our old stand,

45 & 47 Lake-st.,

In time for the Spring Trade, where we may be found with a full stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE GOODS,

Which we offer to the Trade on our usual favorable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

HAYDEN & KAY.

Chicago, March 30, 1872.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full powered steamships; the six largest in the world—OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, 4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage in gold (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

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BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

Call the attention of buyers to their large stock of

Haydole's Hammers, Blood's Hatchets, Ohio Tool Co.'s Planes, Shelf Hardware, Wheeling Nails, Fence Wire, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, Agricultural Tools, Etc., Etc.

We are Headquarters for the

Genuine Batcheller Forks.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 West Lake-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON BEDSTEADS,

PATENTED 1869.

The Chicago Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Co., temporarily located at Van Buren and Desplaines-sts., Chicago, are now ready to fill orders for Government, State, and County Institutions, Police and Fire Stations, etc. Our Patent Bedsteads are unsurpassed for Colleges, Hotels, Offices, and Private Houses. Highly approved of by physicians for health, strength and cleanliness. Folding Bedsteads for travelling. Orders promptly attended to. For sale by all first class Furniture Dealers throughout the West and Northwest. Dealers liberally dealt with.

Metal Engraved Signs.

HOJER & GRAHAM, Mf'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 40 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 78 Liberty-st., New York.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1872.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 20th instant for the bonds of this County, as follows:

For $200,000 to be delivered on the 25th of this month.

For $400,000 to be delivered on the 25th of June next.

These bonds are sold by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,500,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session; will be issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York, where the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $1,500,000. The last valuation for taxation was something over $200,000,000, so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but the object of the proceeds is to be applied to pay present indebtedness, there can therefore be no better security offered to capitalists.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of above sums, and will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park until Saturday, April 20, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in Hyde Park, for the construction of a wooden pile bridge across the Calumet River, at a point where the dividing line between the Town of Hyde Park and the Town of Calumet crosses said river (generally known as Dalton's Bridge.)

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Samuel S. Greeley, Esq., Room 13, 364 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Proposals to be directed to "C. M. Cady, President," and indorsed "Proposals for Dalton's Bridge."

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

DANIEL HEALEY, Supt of Public Works.

Hyde Park, April 8, 1872.

Northern Pacific R.R.

Proposals for Dredging the Inner Harbor of Duluth, Minn.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office, Northern Pacific Railroad, Duluth, [illegible] NOON OF TUESDAY, APRIL TWENTY-THIRD, for Dredging in the Inner Harbor.

The amount of work to be done this season will be as much as FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND CUBIC YARDS.

Bids will be received in two ways—

First—For dredging per cubic yard.

Second—Per day of ten hours, the contractor furnishing machines, appliances, and performing the work.

For further information apply to Col. WM. R. [illegible], Resident Engineer, Duluth.

By order of Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer Northern Pacific R. R.

Duluth, Minn., April 4, 1872.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY

AT

Tribune Office.

HUNG[ARY]

[illegible] Crisis in the [illegible] dom[inions]

[illegible] Present Compa[ny] Austr[ia]

[illegible] Sought to [illegible] Electoral

[illegible] of the [illegible] pende[nce]

From Our Own C[orrespondent] PESTH, [illegible]

COAL.

...T COAL

...reenings.

...l sell One Hun-
...ns of Eastern
...l Screenings at
...livered.

...T. AMES & CO.,
...West Randolph-st.

...RY HARDWARE.

...WITHSTANDING THE
...NSE COLD
...e have so far completed our New ... able to return to our old stand,
...47 Lake-st.,
...ring Trade, where we may be found ... with a full stock of
...Y HARDWARE
AND
...CARRIAGE GOODS,
... the Trade on our usual favorable ... orders promptly attended to.
...EN & KAY.

...AN NAVIGATION.
...E STAR LINE
...CORK, AND LIVERPOOL—New ... steamships; the six largest in the ...TIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLAN... ADRIATIC, 4,000 tons burden—3,000 ... from New York on SATURDAYS, ... on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork ... Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey ...
... J. H. SPARKS, General Agent, ... Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av. ... A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

...ECT LINE TO FRANCE. ... Transatlantic Company's Mail Steam... New York and Havre, calling at Brest. ...ERIS, PEREIRE, EUROPE, VILLE DU HAVRE.

...HARDWARE.
...TNALL,
...RRY
...& BELDEN
... Fence Wire, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, Agricultural Tools, Etc., Etc.
...nuine
...tcheller
...Forks.
...SALE HARDWARE,
...st Lake-st., Chicago.

...ISCELLANEOUS.
BEDSTEADS,
PATENTED 1869.

...Engraved Signs.
...JES & GRAHAM, M'f'rs,
91 Duane-st., New York.

...itters! Boker's Bitters!
...ER'S BITTERS,"
... L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, ... Liberty-st., New York.

PROPOSALS.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1872.
... J. R. RUMSEY, County Treas.

...to Bridge Builders.
...ROPOSALS will be received by the ... Town of Hyde Park ... for the construction of a wooden ... the Calumet River ...
... DANIEL HEALEY, Supt of Public Works.

...ern Pacific R.R.
...for Dredging the Inner
...r of Duluth, Minn.

...IONAL CURRENCY.
...ACKAGES
OF
...ional Currency
...EXCHANGE FOR
...AL CURRENCY,
AT
...bune Office.

HUNGARY.

...Crisis in the Magyar Kingdom.

...Present Compact of Union with Austria.

...nges Sought to be Made in the Electoral Laws.

...wth of the Party of Independence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PESTH, HUNGARY, March 13.

...old adage, that "Revolutions never ...ackward," has become, in the minds of ... people who witness how reactionary ...ures, in many instances, retard the ...ress of nations, an exploded truism. ...ertheless, in looking around, and scanning the political horizon of this terrestrial ...t,—which, by the way, according to a ...ean astronomer, will, on the 12th of ...st next, cease to exist,—we can well be ...led with its aspect. True, the wheel ...times clogged, and quite often turned ..., but it invariably turns again into the ...direction, and, heedless of the clamors ...e timid, and a multitudinous class of ...r poor mortals who would have the ...d go back where it was before the flood, ...ly but steadily advances.

THE PRESENT CRISIS IN HUNGARY

...given me ample material for the ... reflections. The spirit of '48 is ... rampant among the heroic ...ndants of Arpad and Attila. The ...s set to work in those stormy days of ...h, 1848, by the Dictator Kossuth, al...h dormant during the greater portion ...o decades, is again at work, and, for ... know, the eloquence of the great ex..., within a few months, if not weeks, ...reverberate the sounds of Hungarian in...dence in the Legislative halls at Pesth; ...without claiming on my part any ...litical knowledge, he may be, ere long, ...e head of the Hungarian Government. ...is rather a bold assertion; but, as ...e, if not stranger things have taken ... in this benighted Austro-Hungarian ...re since Anno Domino 1867. Was not ...resent Chancellor, or, if you please, ...ister of Foreign Affairs," of the Austro...arian Empire, just as much a rebel ...st the House of Hapsburg as Kossuth ... The only difference between the two ...existed at the time, and which, for all ...ow, may still exist, is that the ...r gained his importance by his ...eratic titles, while the latter, a man ...the people, owed his position and in...e to his heart and brains. Kossuth, if ...mes back to resume his old sway over ...arian politics, will, unlike Andrassy, ...ecede from his position taken in 1848. ...s an unqualified opposer of Austrian ...n Hungary, as well as a stern advocate ...ungarian independence, his advent ...l greatly change the political status of ...ly Austria, but of the whole of ... The events that have of late taken ... in the Hungarian Parliament, do not ... well for the Austro-Hungarian ...leich" (compact of union). To make ...ubject more intelligible to those of ...aders who interest themselves enough ...e current political affairs of Conti...l Europe, I will, before speaking in ...of the present crisis, give here a short ...of the so called

"AUSGLEICH" CONDITIONS.

...r the disastrous war of 1866, the Aus... Government, with the able advice of ...unt Beust, desirous of winning back ...upport of the Hungarians, who, ... eighteen years, have maintained a ...e inactive rebellion against the ...burgs, determined to grant them the ...omy of the Kingdom. The old Bach...olicy of Germanizing the Magyars was ...oned. The imperial districts, in which ...whole Kingdom had been subdivided ... failure of the '48 revolution, were ...shed, and the old time-honored Comi...nalogous to our States in some of their ...atives, took their place. A Constitu... Ministry was granted. The man who, ...njunction with Beust, had worked out ...ew plan of reorganization, was offered ...hief place in the Ministry; but he de..., and suggested in his stead Count ...ssy. The reason why Deak declined ...obvious. He who formerly was a Min...under Kossuth, could not now accept ...nor offered him by the Emperor, with...rawing upon himself the suspicion of ...ng been governed in his actions ...e dazzling honors of a Minister, ...ency, or by some other improper influ... Even Kossuth, the great opponent of ..., while he doubts the latter's ...ent in his Austro-Hungarian ... scheme, firmly believes in his integ... and devoted patriotism. A representa... Parliament was also called together, on ...sis of the election laws of 1848. Before ..., the Hungarian Parliament was ...ng but a conclave of titled Lords, mag..., Bishops, and representatives of the ...r so-called Sandal nobility (*Bocskoros Ember*). This class of nobility, ...ts peculiar appellation from the ... large portion of its members being ...s to be obliged, like the common ...s, to wear sandals instead of boots, is ...ngary very numerous. They were the ...lectors in Hungary prior to '48. The ...laws of '48, while they did not cur... electoral privileges of this small no..., extended them to all other classes, ...en the former serfs excepted, who, in ...ained at one blow both their personal ...m and the electoral privilege. The ...onstitutional and free Parliament con... in 1867. The Hungarians, elated ... vantage-ground gained by ... successful Deak, elected ...r representatives in this first Con... Parliament men who, for the ...art, approved of the course taken by ... Thus it was that the Deak party was ...ized, and since its first organization ...pt in the majority. From various ..., which it is not my province here to ...erate, the Deak or Government party ...ently been losing ground, and the ...tion has daily grown stronger. The ... who arrayed themselves against the ...party were the Left and the Extreme ... The former, although desirous of a ...ment with the House of Austria, deem... price (one-third of the total of ...a's debt) paid by Hungary for its auton... too high one. Besides, there were ...differences of one kind or other. ...em between the Left and the Deak ...was not such a wide one that the ...of both parties did not think it easy ...p by mutual concessions. The Ex... Left, representing, for the most part, ...d exiles of '48, under the leadership of ...story, aimed at nothing less than com...eparation of Hungary from Austria. ...treme Left, which, at the beginning ...first Constitutional Parliament, con... of only a few adherents of Kossuth, ...akes partly to the powerful influence ... the great Hungarian patriot has ex... upon affairs in Hungary, and partly to ...les committed by the party in power, ...d immense proportions. When ... was called to take the Portfolio ...inister to the Imperial House, and ...ly-created Count Lonyai took his ... Minister-President at Pesth, the ... of the Government party was decreed. ..., although a very shrewd financier, ...d no element so as to pass before his ...ople, or before the world at large, as ... statesman. His predecessor, al... no great statesman in the true sense of ...rd, nevertheless possessed diplomacy, ...ded by his gentlemanly and affable ...s, aside from his prestige of a tried ... of the '48 school, had no difficulty in ...g all parties within their limits, or, ... words, in a kind of a political *statu* ... Lonyai, on the other hand, ...carcely a few months at the helm of ... very bluntly attempted to dictate to ...ereby estranging from the Government ...many leaders of the Deak party. ...ted in his attempt to reorganize the ...party into a Government party of his ...reation, he concocted a new election ...which should secure the majority of ...ouse, beyond all cavil or doubt, to the ...t ruling party. ...ng given you above a brief explana... the election laws of '48, by which ...sent House was elected, I will now ...n a short synopsis of

...NEW PROPOSED ELECTORAL LAW,

...has fused two opposition parties, the ... and the Extreme Left, into one, and ...ens, all over the country, another ...tion. By the proposed change of the ...ral law, all land-owners who, by pro...g their tax book, can show that they ... florins as taxes into the General ...nment Treasury, have a right to vote; ...erchants and tradesmen who employ ...east one clerk or assistant; and ... doctors of medicine, lawyers, ... other men of any learned ...sion; but servants, workmen, clerks, ...n fact, all those in service of others, ...barred from the privilege of voting. ...ry this law into execution would be a ...n death blow at the opposition parties, ...ecruit their followers among the mass... the people in the interior Magyar dis... There are numberless villages where ...lf of the population could, under this ...aw, exercise any electoral privilege. ...eak party, on the other hand, who ...its supporters, for the most part, in the ... cities, such as Pesth, Arad, Buda, ...Magyarism is considerably modified ... large German element existing there, ... gain greatly by the proposed change. ...ctors, lawyers, storekeepers, manufac..., all crowd, more or less, the larger cities, and as most of them, like the *bourgeoisie* of Paris, desire quiet and peace, would cast their votes for the continuance of existing things; but the peasant of the rural districts, who, for his existence, depends on the daily labor which he performs on the large estates of the titled magnates or of the tenant of farms; the laboring man, who builds the houses of cities, constructs the railroads of the country, and works in the various industrial establishments,—no matter how worthy or intelligent he may be,—is deprived of the voting privilege, because his income is not sufficient whereon to pay the required tax of 10 florins. And this class, which, I may safely state, comprises half of Hungary's population, is, body and soul, in favor of the opposition. And it is this class which the Government, aware of the above stated fact, wishes to disfranchise. But the handful of patriots, seeing the danger ahead, and knowing that, with their numerical inferiority, they could not avert it in an open, free debate and vote, resorted to strategy, consisting in talking the proposed measure to death. As the rules of the House do not limit the number of speakers, or the time of the debate, on any proposition or measure that may come up, it so has happened that, for the last two weeks, the handful of members of the Extreme Left kept the opposition majority from reaching the election bill, merely by heroically talking, one after another, upon everything that happened to give any occasion; or, in other words, they resorted to filibustering. At first, it was a hard task for them; for, as the majority decided to hold night sessions also, the legislative Spartans had to be on hand night and day, often without refreshments or sleep during twenty-four consecutive hours. But the Left Centre, who at first silently sympathized with the strategy adopted by the Extreme Left, at last openly supported the latter, and they stand now united as

"THE PARTY OF THE COUNTRY."

This union was solemnly effected on the 10th inst., in a mass-convention held by the adherents of both parties, who, by the thousands, flocked here from all parts of Hungary for that purpose, and for the purpose of expressing their confidence in the action of the two opposition parties now welded into one. The scenes of last Sunday brought back to the memory of your correspondent the days of March, 1848, which he had also witnessed. The long procession, with banners and flags flying; the Gipsy bands, playing the inspiring "Rakoczy," and Kossuth marches; the deafening Eljens (huzzas) for Kossuth, must have been a bitter pill to Francis Joseph, who, as Fate willed it, had to witness the whole from his Royal Castle at Buda; but, to me all appeared like a sweet dream out of which I dreaded to be awakened. But I must not attempt to bring my fancy into play; for, to describe the emotions that crowded themselves, one after another, into my heart, the memories of things passed during these long twenty-four years, would fill more than the allotted space for this correspondence. I shall content myself with chronicling facts. In the evening, a grand torchlight procession and two banquets closed the political field-days of the Magyars. A deputation was appointed to carry the greetings of the assembled thousands to the veteran patriot Kossuth, at Turin, and to invite his return home to take the leadership of the new party. The Government is baffled and startled, and, in its astonishment, knows not what to do. Some advise the King to make use of his prerogative and dissolve the Parliament; but the Ministry are opposed to this, as the immense expense of new elections would, in the present financial condition of the country, only augment their difficulties. Then, are they at all times certain of retaining their majority in a new election? Not at all. The opposition was willing to compromise; but the Government refused to listen to their demands.

ONE OF THE GREAT POINTS

which the opposition wish to have left out of the new election bill, and which I have inadvertently omitted to mention, is, that hereafter members shall be elected for five years instead of three. For the Government to yield this point would be to surrender its whole cause, and I will explain why. The present compact, made in 1867, between Austria and Hungary, is only a probatory one; that is, the two Governments have agreed to experiment during ten years, and, when these ten years have run out, then a new compact, succeeding the preliminary one, will be made. Since 1867, two sets of members have been elected. The term of the present session expires in April. According to the existing election law, the members elected during the present spring will hold on until the spring of 1875,—consequently two years before the final ratification of the Austro-Hungarian Treaty of Union. And, as it might, and probably would, happen that, by that time, the opposition party would have the majority in the House, and thus reject the final adoption of the treaty, so the most certain preventive to such a contingency was the changing of the three-year term to one of five years, whereby the Government party, confidently relying yet upon a returned majority of its members, would thus insure the final adoption of their pet Treaty of the Austro-Hungarian Union.

THE PRESS.

The excitement is immense and increasing. All the Hungarian journals, with the exception of the Government organs, urge the opposition not to yield. The *Hon*, whose chief is the Hungarian Walter Scott, Jokai, reminds the Government of the ominous March days of '48, and openly speaks of another revolution. No telling what may take place even before this reaches you. The Austrian press, almost without exception, take the side of the Government. At this you need not be astonished. The Austrian Germans, as well as their press, love to talk about and break a lance in behalf of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, etc., when they themselves are concerned; but, let any other nationality strive to obtain what they enjoy, then they at once come with their hackneyed and stale phrases of, "Oh they [the Magyars, or the Bohemians, as the case may be,] are not capable of enjoying freedom of speech or of the press; they are not civilized enough," etc. Thus it is that to-day we can see in the columns of most of the Liberal papers of Vienna, side by side, glowing reminiscences of the 13th of March, 1848, the 24th anniversary of the Vienna revolution, with the most insolent recommendation to the Government to put an end to the "fight" in the Hungarian Parliament by cutting off all debates; and by moving the previous question, as might be done in our Legislature, for this rule does not exist in the Hungarian House, but by a Government mandate. On one side of a Vienna paper you read about how "Austria may congratulate herself in having emerged from that era of the aristocratic Metternich, in whose opinion only he was a man who could boast of titles from a Baron upward;" and, on the other side, a disgusting tirade against the Hungarian Left, who are styled robbers, ignoramuses, low people, etc., stares you in the face. Strange journalism this. But, as I said before, here, in Austria, nothing is strange, for everything that is being done is very strange. GYULA.

FILTHY STREETS.

Fourth Avenue.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have the misfortune to be a resident of that delectable thoroughfare known as Fourth avenue, and, as I expect, through the force of "circumstances over which I have no control," to occupy my present quarters for the ensuing summer season, I am looking with considerable anxiety for some action from the Board of Health with reference to the improvement, in a sanitary point of view, of this street. The heterogeneous collection of people who live about my neighborhood have contracted the habit of throwing decayed vegetables which should go into the scavenger-wagon, and slops which should go anywhere but where they put them, into the middle of the street. This may be very convenient to them, but to me it seems an unwarrantable piece of reckless disregard for cleanliness, health, and common decency. It oppresses me to such an extent that, after suffering from several severe nightmares on account of it, I determined to ventilate the matter through your columns, if you will kindly permit me so to do; and I can vouch for the unanimous assent to my protest of every intelligent man and woman who have the fear of cholera and *cerebro-spinal meningitis* before their eyes. Yours, in righteous indignation, BOB WHITE.

CHICAGO, April 9.

Harrison Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The undersigned, a reader of your valuable paper, wishes to call your attention to a great nuisance upon one of our greatest thoroughfares. I presume that Harrison street is the filthiest to be found in the central part of the city. The mud is knee-deep, and the sidewalks are at least four to five inches below the grade of the street, resulting in the overflowing of the said walks, so that pedestrians can hardly get along without getting an unusual amount of dirt and slush upon their bodies. This nuisance should be looked after by our Board of Public Works. The present state of facts makes a very bad impression upon strangers coming from the Michigan Southern & Rock Island depot, who are bound to pass Harrison street. The street is now a blot upon the city, though it has all the facilities for becoming one of our best streets, by its splendid business surroundings. Yours truly, W. G. G.

CHICAGO, April 9.

POLITICAL.

A Texas editor contends that Clark, member of Congress from that State, has a right to his seat because "he bought it."

—Two married Quakeresses have lately been elected School Trustees in one of the Chester County (Pa.) districts.

—The vote of Connecticut, on Governor, official for all but eight towns, stands as follows: Jewell, Republican, 46,561; Hubbard, Democrat, 44,563; Gillette, Temperance, 1,544; Harrison, Labor Reform, 380. Total vote, 93,047. Jewell over Hubbard, 1,960. Jewell's majority over all, 75. The Senate stands 15 Republicans to 6 Democrats; the House, 130 Republicans to 111 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 28. The vote of Rhode Island on Governor and Lieutenant Governor (no returns having been received from the town of New Shoreham), stands as follows: Governor—Padelford, Republican, 9,263; Arnold, Democrat, 8,141; scattering, 87. Total vote, 17,613. Padelford over Arnold, 1,344; over all, 1,257. Lieutenant Governor—Stevens, Republican, 8,342; Butler, Democrat, 8,729; scattering, 32. Butler over Stevens, 297; over all, 265.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10.

Money continues to work close in this market, and is tight yet in New York, though it is believed the stringency in that market is largely due yet to the manipulations of the bears in the stock market. The fact is, that so large an amount of floating capital is now controlled by stock speculators that the mere withdrawal of their funds from the loan market, even though they are not specially aided by any particular bank, causes the rate of interest to rise. The pressure has been kept up for several weeks without producing any considerable decline in stocks, and the probability seems to be now that there will be none.

In this market the deposits at the banks are large, but the loans of the banks are high, and the expanded condition of the banks does not permit them to extend accommodations to any but their regular customers.

Exchange was higher to-day and scarce. Sales were made between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium, and some banks were asking 50c premium. At the counter, bankers continue to sell at par to 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

THE "CALLED 5-20S."

A banker calls attention to the fact that the interest on the bonds embraced in the second call of 5-20s of 1862 for redemption ceased on March 7 and 20, and that a large amount of these bonds have not been presented for redemption. Some of these bonds are doubtless held yet by persons who have not become aware that their bonds have ceased to bear interest. The coupon bonds for interest that would have been due May 1,—if the bonds had not been designated for redemption,—will perhaps in some instances be offered to bankers in various parts of the country. These coupons are worth only about 65 to 75 per cent of their face. The bonds specified in this call on which interest ceased on March 7 are of the *second series*, Act Feb. 25, 1862, and of the following numbers:

Coupon Bonds: $50—from No. 1 to No. 5,460 incl.
100— " " 1 " " 13,093
500— " " 1 " " 7,954
1000— " " 1 " " 11,120

Another instalment of the called bonds of 1862 bear interest only to March 20, (though the coupons read May 1),—as follows:

$50—No. 5,461 to No. 10,775 inclusive.
100— " 13,094 " " 25,935 "
500— " 7,955 " " 16,179 "
1000— " 11,121 " " 27,443 "

NEW ROADS TO THE SOUTHWEST.

A correspondent at Brookfield, North Missouri writes that a new line of road, to be called the Kansas City, Brookfield & Chicago Railroad, has been projected. The proposed eastern terminus is Keokuk, where it is expected a connection can be made with some other line to Chicago.

The Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad, now in course of construction, extends from St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi (sixty miles below St. Louis) to Fort Scott, in Kansas, 278 miles. In connection with this road a line 50 or 60 miles long is now projected from Centralia to the Mississippi opposite St. Genevieve, which, if built, would give Chicago a direct line through Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri to Fort Scott.

A Quebec letter of April 6 says the contract for the construction of the North Shore Railroad was signed by the Directors of that road of the one part, and Messrs. Dunlap, Smith, and Keith, of Chicago, of the other part. This decides the question which has been so vehemently discussed, whether it would be most expedient to give the contract to American citizens or hand the contract to Canadian or English firms. The cost, it appears, has not been considered so much as expedition and excellence of work, and, though many of the home firms have sought the contract, it has been determined not to permit them to participate as principals.

The road is to cost $7,000,000, according to the estimates and specifications sealed, signed, and delivered, and the time agreement stipulates that the entire road shall be finished and completed by the 1st of December, 1875. There is great rejoicing in the city over the affair.

The above road, though having no very direct connection with Chicago railroads, shows that Chicago contractors are doing a large share of the railroad and railroad car building, not only in the United States but in Canada.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115½	116
5-20s of '62	112	112½
5-20s of '64	112	112½
5-20s of '65	113	113½@113¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	111½	112
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111½	112
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	111½	112
10-40s	111	111½
United States new 5 per cents	109½	110
United States currency 6s	114½	115
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange		
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109¾@110
Gold and gold coupons	109½	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Gold closed up firm at 110⅜. Loans from flat to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings, $31,000,000.

The Government bond market was generally steady. Offers for Government bonds amounted to about $3,500,000, at from 109 89-100 to 110 42-100. Awards of $1,000,000 from 109 96-100 to 110 11-100.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally weak and lower to-day. At the opening the market was firm for a short time, and prices were rallied from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent; but soon afterwards a heavy feeling set in, and, during the afternoon, prices declined from ½ to 3½ per cent. The greatest fall was in Erie, C. C. & I. C., Northwest common, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Union Pacific. The heavy decline in Erie was occasioned by the decline in London, where there is a growing stringency in the money market. The market at the close was very weak, and down to the lowest prices of the day, with increased pressure to sell in the entire list. Subscriptions to the stock of the United States National Bank to day amount to over $2,000,000.

Money stringent. The early business was at ⅛ to ¼, and closed firm at 1-16 to ⅛.

State bonds quiet.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	113¼
Coupons, '62	112½	Coupons, '68	113½
Coupons, '64	112½	10-40s	111¾
Coupons, '65	113½	New 5s	110
Coupons, '65, new	111½	Currency 6s	115½

State bonds:

Missouris	95½	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	68½	Old N. Carolinas	35
New Tennessees	67	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	58		

Stocks closed:

Canton	95	New Jersey Cent	109½
W. U. Tel	72½	St. Paul	60½
Quicksilver	39	St. Paul pref'd	80
Adams Express	96	Wabash	77½
Wells & Fargo	75	Wabash pref'd	88
American	73½	Fort Wayne	95½
United States	77	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	65	Terre Haute pref'd	[illegible]
New York Central	98	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. C. scrip	95	C. & A. pref'd	120
Erie	62	Ohio & Miss	47
Erie pref'd	80	C., C. & C.	92
Harlem	119	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem pref'd	120	Lake Shore	93
Reading	117½	Ind Central	48
Mich. Central	115	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	73	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
N. W. pref'd	90	Union Pacific bonds	91½
Rock Island ex div	111½	D. L. & Western	108

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,320	2,462	2,153	4,641
Wheat, bu	14,382	18,563	16,893	23,789
Corn, bu	51,760	49,235	24,287	67,479
Oats, bu	15,950	14,440	27,830	10,000
Rye, bu		2,084	2,387	350
Barley, bu	1,847	1,770	6,375	3,918
Grass seed, lbs	71,640	58,980	63,315	52,692
Flax seed, lbs				6,206
Broom corn, lbs	47,770	8,000	1,060	10,000
Cured meats, lbs	40,430	49,390	790,345	84,000
Beef, brls		18	70	
Pork, brls	80	7		687
Lard, lbs	17,270	37,820	145,440	35,347
Tallow, lbs	16,300	7,190		
Butter, lbs	32,550	14,680	6,100	20,650
D. hogs, No	14			
Live hogs, No	5,643	1,518	4,912	2,232
Cattle, No	2,404	2,017	1,548	511
Sheep, No	631	601		
Hides, lbs	52,75[illegible]	28,660	75,552	22,575
Highwines, brls	41[illegible]	159	403	306
Wool, lbs	7,20[illegible]	7,540	33,440	52,650
Potatoes, bu	7,90[illegible]	6,028		340
Lumber, m	1,65[illegible]	1,099	625	1,528
Shingles, m	2,1[illegible]	641	1,514	1,903
Lath, m		75	115	179
Salt, brls	12[illegible]		1,146	1,939

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 611 bu wheat; 1,381 bu oats; 1,160 bu rye; 2,952 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 105 cars and 5,200 bu corn; 6 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total (113 cars), 52,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, with few important changes in price, except in provisions. Anything like activity in grain is prevented by the fact that our elevators are too full to permit of more grain being taken in till some of that now here is moved out. The grain coming here is either sold on track, or passes directly through the city, in search of a more Eastern market. The prospect of a late opening of navigation is operating very depressingly on grain, and is causing the shipment of considerable quantities by rail—partly to supply actual orders, and partly to sell East before the receipt of lake cargoes.

Highwines were in moderate request, and firm at the recent decline, with buyers at 82c, and holders at 82½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 82c.

Lake freights were inactive and dull, there being no inquiry from shippers. Rates were nominal, at 12½c on corn to Buffalo; 18c do to Oswego, and 19c do to Ogdensburgh.

Provisions were in fair demand, and again firmer. The *point d'appui* was pork, as usual, on which a further advance of 20c per brl was effected, owing to a rush from the short interest. This was perhaps strange, in view of the fact that hogs were lower; but the weakness in hogs is because the spring packing is practically nothing. There is no inducement to pack summer pork now. Some operators are talking about light stocks; but if they be light it is strange that holders should be averse to letting the world know how much (little) they have actually on hand. The recent upward movement has been purely speculative, except that a moderate amount of buying has been done for Canada, which has been rather a heavy buyer in this market the past season. Lard was strong at 7½@10c advance per 100 lbs, but quiet, as offerings were light. Meats were in good request, and generally held ½c per lb higher. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $12.00@12.05; do, seller May, $12.25; do, seller June, $12.45@12.50; do, seller July, $12.70@12.75. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.40@8.42½; do, seller May, $8.47½@8.50; do, seller June, $8.70; do, seller July, $8.80. Dry salted meats at 3¾@3⅞c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 6@6⅛c for short ribs; and 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ½@¾c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5½@5¾c. Sweet-pickled hams, 8@8½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4@4½c for shoulders; 6@6c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 10@10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.75@10.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.05; 500 brls do at $12.00; 500 brls do seller May at $12.25; 500 brls do at $12.20; 500 brls do at $12.17½; 500 brls do at $12.17; 2,000 brls do at $12.15; 2,000 brls do at $12.12½; 2,000 brls do at $12.10; 500 brls do, seller June, at $12.50; 1,000 brls do at $12.45; 500 brls do at $12.40; 2,000 brls do at $12.35; 250 brls do, seller June and July, at $12.35; 200 brls do, seller July, at $12.50; 100 tcs lard, seller last half April, at $8.50; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $8.45; 1,000 tcs do seller June, at $8.75; 250 tcs do at $8.70; 750 tcs do at $8.65; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c; 20,000 lbs light do at 6½c; 340,000 lbs shoulders at 5½c; 60,000 lbs short clear at 6½c; 20,000 lbs dry salted hams at Burlington, Iowa, at 6½c; 100,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 6½c, loose; 5,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 4½c, loose.

The stocks of mess pork at different points are thus stated: Chicago, 90,000 brls; Cincinnati, 28,000; St. Louis, 18,000; Louisville, 18,000; and Milwaukee, 22,000 brls.

Flour was in better demand, on shipping account, though the trading is still light in comparison to what it used to be. Sales were reported of 25 brls winter extras at $8.60½; 37 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.25; 200 brls spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.60; 200 brls do at $6.50; 275 brls do at $6.37½; 785 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50. Total, 1,972 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $18.00, on track; and 10 tons middlings at $18.50, on track.

The summer storage on grain will commence on April 15, and ½c per bu will be subtracted from the selling price of all winter stored grain sold to-morrow, as in past years.

Wheat was quiet and tame during a greater part of the session, being steady at a shade below the average of yesterday. The receipts were on the increase, and in excess of the shipments, while the weather was again fine. There was no special change in the tone of Eastern advices. About all the buying was done on country account, the farmers being bulls, as usual, when city operators are anticipating lower prices. It is evident that the wish is father to the thought, with country operators. They hope for higher prices, and the hope opens their eyes to see reasons for an advance, which others cannot see, and which the event does not justify. The trading to-day was chiefly for May; the option (seller) opened at $1.26½, declined to $1.26, and closed at $1.26½@1.26⅝. Regular No. 2 or seller the month sold at $1.21½@1.22, closing at $1.21½. Seller June sold at $1.27½@1.27⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.25@1.26; No. 3 do at $1.16@1.17, and rejected do at $1.05@1.07—the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22½; 4,000 bu do at $1.22⅛; 4,000 bu do at $1.21½; 14,000 bu do at $1.22; 20,000 bu do at $1.21¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.21½; 25,000 bu do at $1.21½; 400 bu No. 2, free on board, at $1.30. Total, 75,600 bu.

Corn was very quiet at yesterday's prices, New York being unchanged, while our receipts were larger than heretofore, and "no place to put them." There was nevertheless a fair demand for track corn, the price paid varying with the location of the grain. In options there was a scarcely exampled dulness. Seller May opened at 42½c; advanced to 42¾c, and closed at 42½c bid. Seller the month sold at 38½@38¾c; seller May and June at 42½@42¾c; seller June at 42½@43c; seller July at 44@44½c; and seller August at 45½c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c; 40,000 bu do at 38¾c; 15,000 bu do at 38½c; 400 bu rejected (strictly fresh) at 35½c; 5,600 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh) at 41½c; 7,600 bu do at 41⅞c; 7,000 bu do at 41c; 20,000 bu do before 'Change at 40½c. Total, 110,600 bu.

The stock of corn in store here is reported at 5,165,444 bu, and to this is added 49,680 bu in Neely's warehouse. But there is another 250,000 bu in store (Seavern's), and the Rock Island Road has sent some 450,000 bu up to Racine to store there. The stock of corn at, and belonging to, Chicago is therefore nearly as follows:

In regular store, bu	5,165,444
Neely's house, bu	49,680
Seavern's house, bu	250,000
At Racine, bu	450,000
Afloat here, bu	1,438,400
Total, bu	7,354,500

Oats were in better demand, and a shade firmer, though quiet, owing to scarcity of offerings. The principal trading was in June options, which sold at 35½@35⅞c, closing at the outside. Seller the month sold at 31@31⅛c; closing at 31½@31⅛c; car lots of regular were firm at 31½c. Seller May sold at 34½@34⅞c. Strictly fresh receipts were quoted at 33½@34c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 600 bu do at 31½c; 1,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 33c; 600 bu do at 35c. Total, 10,600 bu.

Rye was in improved demand and a shade firmer. Seller May sold at 71c; and seller the month at 69c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh) at 72c; 1,200 bu do, regular, at 69c; 15,000 bu do at 69c. Total, 17,000 bu.

Barley was neglected and weak, offerings being large, with few or no buyers. Cash sales were limited to 5,000 bu No. 2 at 49½c; 200 bu by sample at 73c; and 400 bu do at 63c. Total, 5,600 bu. No. 3 was quoted at 45c.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of March:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Manfs of wool	$2,270,734	$3,729,752	$3,457,095
Manfs of cotton	2,310,547	3,134,507	2,129,589
Manfs of silk	2,813,521	3,534,071	4,007,508
Manfs of flax	1,378,361	1,475,418	1,849,565
Miscel. dry goods	1,590,360	1,545,511	1,297,918
Total ent. for con.	$9,762,526	$14,400,775	$13,730,875

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Manfs of wool	$1,391,892	$1,541,906	$1,619,104
Manfs of cotton	956,933	874,508	996,148
Manfs of silk	715,029	924,147	1,041,279
Manfs of flax	791,802	689,480	802,549
Miscel dry goods	176,929	276,503	210,440
Tot'l withd'n from warehouse	$4,032,585	$4,316,536	$4,669,621
Add ent. for con.	9,762,526	14,400,775	13,730,875
Total thrown on the market	$13,795,111	$18,717,411	$18,600,496

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Manfs of wool	$1,202,902	$1,351,043	$1,374,067
Manfs of cotton	723,254	703,148	692,511
Manfs of silk	535,489	911,3[illegible]	1,183,997
Manfs of flax	554,666	424,694	631,040
Miscel dry goods	163,566	311,588	307,073
Total withd'n from warehouse	$3,220,580	$3,728,287	$4,186,588
Add ent. for con.	9,762,526	14,400,775	13,730,875
Total entered at the port	$12,983,106	$18,129,012	$17,917,463

As usual at this season the stock in warehouse has been drawn upon, the total in bond having been decreased toward seven hundred thousand dollars. The imports of dry goods for the first quarter of the current calendar year are more than seven millions in excess of the corresponding figures last year.

We now bring forward our total for the fiscal year beginning July 1, three-fourths of which expired with March. The total is the largest, with one exception, in the history of the trade:

Imports of foreign dry goods at New York for nine months from July 1:

Year.	Value.
1855-6	$58,184,052
1856-7	78,894,428
1857-8	58,690,538
1858-9	69,398,909
1859-60	91,869,812
1860-1	76,848,495
1861-2	24,379,637
1862-3	51,065,198
1863-4	67,131,832
1864-5	36,028,697
1865-6	115,844,914
1866-7	88,451,059
1867-8	62,190,141
1868-9	81,190,277
1869-70	76,651,848
1870-1	99,446,751
1871-2	113,129,312

Felt & Drake, of New York, write as follows, under date of April 6, 1872:

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe, for the week ending last night, are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 68,929 bu (20,049 less than last week); Liverpool, 17,109; London, 15,806; Belfast, 7,583; Lisbon, 13,504.

Total corn, 125,538 bu (43,209 less than last week); Liverpool 24,860; Belfast, 12,994; Lisbon, 18,183; Bremen, 8,365.

Total flour, 215 brls (215 less than last week); Liverpool 105; Lisbon, 50.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was little change in prices, though after 3 o'clock cash grain advanced ½c per bu, as that much must be taken off by the seller on deliveries made during the 24 hours beginning with 3 o'clock this afternoon. The following was the result of the call:

Pork, cash, $12.00 bid, $12.25 asked; do seller the month, $12.00 bid, $12.10 asked; do seller May, $12.20 bid, $12.27½ asked; do seller June, 1,250 brls sold at $12.50; 750 brls do at $12.52½; closed at $12.52½ bid, $12.55 asked; do seller July 250 brls at $12.67½, 500 brls do at $12.70; closed at $12.70 bid, $12.75 asked.

Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.37½ bid, $8.50 asked; do seller May, $8.50 bid, $8.57½ asked; do seller June, 500 tcs sold at $8.75; closed at $8.70 bid, $8.75 asked.

Wheat, cash, 5,000 bu sold at $1.22½; closed at $1.22 bid, $1.22½ asked; do seller last half, 1,500 bu sold at $1.24; closed at $1.24 bid, $1.24½ asked; do seller May, 25,000 bu sold at $1.26½; closed at $1.26 bid, $1.26½ asked; do seller June, $1.27½ bid, $1.27⅝ asked.

Corn, cash or seller the month, 38⅝c bid, 38⅞c asked; do seller May, 42⅝c bid, 42⅞c asked; do seller June, 42½c bid, 43c asked; do seller July, 5,000 bu sold at 44½c; closed at 44c bid, 44½c asked; do seller August, 45½c bid, 45⅝c asked.

Oats, cash, 31⅛c bid, 31½c asked; do seller May, 34½c bid, 34⅝c asked; do seller June, 5,000 bu sold at 35½c; closed at 35½c bid, 35⅝c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10.

BUTTER—The butter trade was fairly active to-day, and the market was firm for the better grades. Common qualities were quoted weak, with rather a downward tendency. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@29c; choice roll, 20@23c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were steady and firm. There was a liberal movement at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@23½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this market there is considerable doing, and for the leading articles prices tend to a higher range. We quote: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $45.00@60.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—The demand was small, at previous prices: $1.50@1.75 for common; $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

BROOM CORN—There was a light inquiry and the market ruled easy, at the following quotations: Common, at $10.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stalk, $80.00@120.00; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—No change was visible in the condition of the market for this staple. The demand continues steadily fair, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Business was again dull, and the following prices were no more than sustained: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—We note the following changes in our price list. Trade was fairly active: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.50; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $4.50@5.00; circle flour headings, 5@6c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $22.00@28.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $72.00@80.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand to-day was active, with sales at 14c per doz, although a few lots were disposed at 15c. The supply is fair.

FISH—The firmness noted in lake fish for some time past is still prevalent, and there are indications of an early advance. Saltwater descriptions are steady at the late decline. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.25@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.80@1.90; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this line of goods to-day, and values underwent no decided change. The following are the prices current: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@15½c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new Western, 8½@9½c; do new Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons are meeting with a steady increasing demand, and the market is firm, with a tendency to higher prices. Other fruits are in light request, and unchanged. We quote: Apples from store, $3.00@4.75; cranberries, $9.00@11.50, for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $6.25@6.50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—A large business was doing in groceries, and a firm, healthy tone pervaded the market for nearly all articles in the list. The stocks are complete in every department, and a good feeling prevails all around. The following prices are current:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good at 22½@23c; common at 21@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@29c; Singapore at 24½@24½c; Costa Rica at 24½@25c; Maracaibo at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11½@12c; B, at 11½@11½c; XC, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9@10½c; molasses do, at 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The demand for pressed hay continues to improve, and a steady hardening of prices is witnessed. The arrivals are fair, but not in excess of the requirements of the trade, and quotations are firmly sustained. One or two Eastern buyers are now offering $17.00 per ton for choice beater-pressed timothy on board the "Blue Line cars," *Providing* 10 tons are put in a car. As it is next to an impossibility to get that amount into a car these bids are, of course, no criterion of the general market. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do, loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market was without change in any essential particular. The demand shows no signs of abatement, and the daily arrivals are promptly taken up at full prices. We quote: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 9@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ₱ cent off.

LEATHER—There was an active movement in leather, and the feeling among dealers was one of decided firmness. Stocks are light in all the markets of the country, and higher prices are looked for both in domestic and imported leather. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@ .40
Country harness	.35@ .37
Line city, ₱ lb	.40@ .43
Kip, ₱ lb	.60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper No. 1, ₱ ft	.26@ .29
City upper No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip	1.00@ 1.50

IRON AND STEEL—Business in this department exhibited a good degree of activity, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. Following are the quotations now ruling:

Horse shoe iron	6½@6¾
Bar iron	5 @ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 8-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	18 rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	16 rates
Sheet iron	6½ rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9 rates
German plow steel	9 @12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12 rates

LUMBER—The demand for all grades was moderately large, and quotations were fully sustained. The stocks are considerably reduced. We give the following as the prices now current:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00@32.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	20.00@22.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@28.00
Lath	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Trade continues quiet, yet prices are firm at the annexed range:

A or Star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

The market for cargoes was fairly active, and dealers were realizing full prices. We note the following transfers:

Cargo of schr Tuscola, from Pentwater, 300 m A sawed shingles at $3.12½. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Four Brothers, from Racine, 92 m ft joist and plank and 10 m feet common boards, at $17.25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles met with a good demand and prices were firm and unchanged. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do 12x12, $16.50; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 48c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Sold to a large extent upon the basis of $5.75 rates. The supply is light: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d per keg, $8.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—Turpentine is scarce, and the market is firm, with a tendency to advance. Linseed continues in good request. Lard, carbon, and other oils, ruled quiet and steady. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Carbon, 24c; extra, winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, $1.10; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 83@85c.

POULTRY—The market was dull, and prices were nominal. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@4.75; turkeys, do, ₱ lb, 18@20c; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.12½ per dozen; small do, 60c@$1.00.

POTATOES—Trade is improving, and the feeling developed is one of firmness. Following are the prices current: 55@60c for good Western, and at 95c@$1.00 for good straight Ohio peachblows.

SEEDS—There was more life in this market to-day, and quotations were firm, as follows: Clover at $5.00@5.20 for common to prime, and $5.50@5.75 for mammoth. Millet at 80@90c, and Hungarian at 90c@$1.00. Timothy, $1.25@2.50 for fair to good; $2.60@2.75 for prime to choice.

SALT—Business was active, and the views of holders were firm at the annexed range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.60 per bag.

TEAS—Remain steady, as previously quoted. The demand is now fair. We repeat our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.25; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 72@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@29c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—Remains steady at former prices. We quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—This market was less active, and prices rather favored buyers. The stocks are ample. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	63@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@65c
Washed, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	34@43c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	34@38c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@75c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 3@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,846	4,672	560
Tuesday	2,404	5,643	631
Wednesday	2,322	8,284	1,297
Total	7,572	18,599	2,488
Same time last week	7,171	15,934	5,643
Week before last	8,848	18,983	6,918

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	826	3,339	360
Tuesday	1,548	4,912	....

CATTLE—In this department of trade there was little change to note. The continued liberal receipts, taken in connection with the gloomy character of advices from all points East, operate to prevent any improvement, either in the demand or in prices, and so far this week Western shippers have experienced a most unsatisfactory market. There was about the usual attendance of Eastern buyers, nearly all the leading markets being represented, but there was very little interest manifested on the part of any, and it was a dull, dragging trade throughout. The quality of the offerings was a fair average, there being about the usual proportions of the different grades, from the "scallawag" up to the choice, well-fatted steer. There were no extra beeves on sale, and quotations for such are little better than nominal. The best droves were taken at $6.25@6.40. Most of the transfers, however, were within the range of $5.00@6.12½, for medium to choice steers averaging from 1,080 to 1,350 lbs. Stockers were almost wholly neglected, and a few sales reported would indicate a slight decline from former rates. New milch cows were also dull, holders finding it next to impossible to realize, even at something of a concession from the prices current last week. Sales were chiefly at $25.00@35.00 per head. The largest sale of the day was effected by Wallwork & Sunderland, they selling 139 head, averaging 1,366 lbs, at $6.25.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.60@5.85
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.70
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

	Av.	Price.
16 butchers' stock	1,117	$4.37½
36 good smooth steers	1,223	5.70
14 choice steers	1,347	6.20
53 choice steers	1,383	6.40
18 butchers' stock	1,048	4.80
12 fair steers	1,126	5.37½
19 stock steers	1,029	4.75
64 good steers	1,291	5.87½
70 choice steers	1,369	6.00
14 good steers	1,258	5.87½
22 medium steers	1,090	5.10
30 butchers' stock	1,043	4.87½
15 oxen and steers	1,554	5.75
15 medium steers	1,222	5.50
33 medium steers	1,260	5.25
29 butchers' stock	927	4.00
91 choice steers	1,290	6.00
31 rough stock	1,117	4.80
33 medium steers	1,260	5.25
89 medium steers	1,142	5.65
81 medium steers	1,289	5.12½
14 stockers	887	4.00
17 stockers	921	4.25
96 choice steers	1,368	6.00
17 good smooth steers	1,263	5.75
21 stockers	1,050	4.75
15 medium steers	1,061	4.90
13 butchers' stock	885	4.25
63 good shipping steers	1,269	5.87½
17 stockers	1,026	3.88
35 light fleshy steers	1,150	5.25
8 cows	775	3.62½
124 Kansas steers	1,379	6.12½
45 choice steers	1,420	6.25
17 good steers	1,307	5.55
51 choice steers	1,305	6.12½
15 fat pony steers	1,025	5.28
53 choice steers	1,396	6.40
139 choice steers	1,366	6.25

HOGS—There was a fairly active inquiry for hogs, to-day, and the receipts, though liberal, proved only about sufficient to satisfy the demand. In values there was no visible change, sales being effected at substantially yesterday's prices, or at $4.00@4.25 for inferior to common; at $4.30@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.60 for good to choice. A single car-load—very choice—found a buyer at $4.60. The larger portion changed hands within the range of $4.25@4.40. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	227	$4.35	58	218	$4.35	57	210	$4.32½
57	214	4.30	52	198	4.25	60	225	4.35
53	224	4.30	41	205	4.40	60	230	4.40
61	212	4.30	53	261	4.60	54	250	4.50
57	221	4.35	55	252	4.30	14	235	3.75
66	214	4.30	60	225	4.30	52	256	4.45
55	209	4.35	65	193	4.35	69	180	4.25
157	280	4.40	65	181	4.30	82	210	4.30
102	223	4.35	56	250	4.30	62	208	4.30
31	165	4.30	178	162	4.25	19	212	4.40
68	192	4.25	16	236	4.00	22	263	4.40
97	225	4.30	55	249	4.30	54	245	4.35
29	178	4.30	52	185	4.25	55	230	4.30
56	248	4.35	61	220	4.40	39	234	4.40
59	204	4.30	62	214	4.35	64	190	4.30
56	218	4.30	54	236	4.30	38	218	4.30

SHEEP—There was a better feeling in the sheep market. The receipts, though somewhat larger than those of yesterday or Monday, were considerably below the average, and under a fair inquiry from local and outside buyers, a liberal amount of trading was done, at very full prices. The quality was poor, common and medium grades largely predominating, though enough of the better qualities were offered to fairly test the market. The range of prices was $5.50@8.25, with most of the sales at $6.00@7.25. All sold, and the market closed steady at $5.50@6.00 for common, at $6.25@6.75 for medium, and at $7.00@8.00 for good to strictly choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 6d; spring wheat 10s 8d@11s; white, 11s 8d@11s 9d. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 49s. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—1:30 p. m.—Corn, 27s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, April 10—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞. Bonds of '62, 92⅞; '65, 94; '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89⅞.

FRANKFORT, April 10.—Bonds—'62, 95⅞.

PARIS, April 10—Rentes, 55f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—Eve.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 11½@11⅞d; Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Beef, 85s 6d. Cheese, 68s. Cumberland middles, 28s; short ribs, 30s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts 915, making total for week 4,896, or 255 cars, against 288 last week. Market dull, and prices shade lower than last week; sales of 512 steers, 1,126 to 1,453 lbs, at $5.00@6.75; 20 Michigan steers, 1,113 lbs, at $5.25; 24 Illinois steers, 1,281 to 1,365 lbs, at $6.00@6.12½; 14 Missouri oxen, 1,631 lbs, at $6.15; 15 Ohio oxen and steers, 1,288 lbs, at $5.87½.

Sheep Receipts 2,633, making the supply thus far 8,233, against 4,645 last week; prices declined ¼@½c. Sales 34 Canada lambs, av 72 lbs, $9.25; 175 Indiana sheep, av 83 to 98 lbs, $8.25.

Hog Receipts 1,100, making supply thus far 7,800, against 6,178 last week; mostly heavy hogs offering; market dull; prices slightly lower. Sales 110, av 203 lbs, $4.65; 91, av 214 lbs, $4.62½; 102, av 291 lbs, $4.75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The jobbing trade is busy, while business with commission men exhibits no great animation. We quote staple fabrics steady and firm, at 13½@15c for light and heavy brown sheetings; 16@15½c for heavy brown drills; 11½@12c for printed calicoes; 80c for dress mohair braids; 90c for alpaca do; 70c for six-cord soft-finish spool thread; 45c for Willimantic 3-cord do; 40c for Green & Daniels do; 35c for Holyoke do; $1.20 for black repellants popular makes, and $1.25@1.30 for mixed colors do; 30@35c for common jeans; 38@40c for Stark cotton bags; 45c for 2½ bushel do; 57½c for 3 bushel do; 35c for Farmers' and Mechanics' cottonades; 32½c for Ploughloom and Anvil do; 25c for Everett light do; 9@18c for Russia crashes, as to quality.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn firm; No. 2, 39½c. Rye quiet; held firmly; No. 1, 69c. Barley quiet; held firmly; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.00. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 3½c; short ribs, 6c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and less active. Wheat held stiffly; State red, $1.85@1.88; amber, $1.95; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye steady at 97@98c. Corn held firmly; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 67c. Oats steady; white, 54@55c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton more active; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour slightly advanced; receipts, 4,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.65@6.95; common to good extra, $6.95@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@8.10. White wheat Western extra, $8.10@9.00; extra Ohio, $7.15@9.60; extra St. Louis, $7.50@10.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 8,000 bu; Northwestern Club afloat, $1.50@1.52; No. 2 Duluth spring, in store, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.72@1.75; choice white Michigan, $1.80. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn more steady; receipts, 26,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 73c; yellow, 73c; white, 74c; old and new Western mixed, 70½@70½c; old, afloat, 72c. Oats heavy; receipts, 40,000 bu; Western, 50½@52c; Ohio, 52½@53½c.

EGGS—In good demand at 21@22c.

HOPS—Quiet at 20@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—In fair request at 28@30c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Firm; extra Ohio, 80@85c; pulled, 80@84c; fall clip, California, 27@41c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair request; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses firm; Cuba, 33@38c. Rice dull at 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11½c; refined, 21½@21½c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firmer; new mess, $13.25; prime, $11.00; new prime mess, $12.75; mess for May, $13.00; June, $13.62½; July, $13.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9c; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11@21c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@19c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; low mixed, 41½c; Michigan, 48½c; white, 49½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 52c. Oats quiet at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—TOBACCO—Stiff.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active at $7.25. Grain quiet, firm, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7c; bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6c. Pork, $12.25.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour buoyant; favors sellers; Western super, $6.75@7.25. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; Western yellow, 65c. Oats firm at 53c@57c. Rye quiet at 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; Mess pork, $12.25@12.50. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7c; clear rib, 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@15c. Lard dull; steam, 9c; kettle, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91@92c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX at $6.75@7.00; XXX at $7.50@8.00. Wheat active and higher, sample lots No. 2 red winter in warehouse at $1.98. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats are held firmly but inactive, No. 2 being held at 37c. Barley quiet at 85c. Rye firm, No. 2 at 75c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88@89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $12.00, at the close held $12.25@12.50. Bacon firmer, packed shoulders 4½c; clear rib and clear held at 7@7½c. Lard, no sales.

HOGS—Dull at $4@4.50.

CATTLE—Lower, $2.00@5.65.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant, but unsettled; $13.00 asked for spot; sales at $14.00, buyer three months. Lard quiet; held firm at 8½@8½c. Bulk meats buoyant and unsettled; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6@6½c, and 6½c asked. Bacon quiet and held firmly; 5, 6½@7½c asked; small sales; clear, ½c less.

HOGS—Firm; $4.25@4.50. Receipts, 1,000.

WHISKEY—Fair demand and higher at 83@84c—latter the prevailing price.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... April 10.

Schr Transit, Manitowoc, 5 m cedar posts.
Schr Octavia, Manitowoc, 115 cords wood.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, 25 m lumber, 175 brls apples.
Schr C. Raab, Sheboygan, 170 m lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Manitowoc, 6,000 cedar posts.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 35 m brick, 50 cords wood.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 73 m lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Kewaunee, 3 m railroad ties, 5 m cedar posts.
Schr Scud, Alaska, 85 cords wood.
Schr Charley Hibbard, Centreville, 114 cords wood.
Schr General Seigel, Racine, 138 m lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Horn's Pier, 130 cords wood.
Scow Granger, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 50 m lumber.
Scow Banner, Bodie's Pier, 50 cords wood.
Scow Annie Laurie, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow C. C. Butts, Amsterdam, 33½ cords wood.

CLEARED .... April 10.

Schr C. L. Johnston, Manitowoc, light.
Schr P. Hayden, Manistee, light.
Schr Octavia, Manitowoc, light.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Ahnapee, light.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, 200 brls cement, 30 brls lime, 200 pkgs groceries.
Schr Sea Gem, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, light.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Speed, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Jacksonport, light.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centerville, light.
Schr U. S. Grant, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Gazelle, Waukegan, light.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, light.
Scow C. C. Butts, Ahnapee, light.
Scow Granger, Ludwig's Pier, light.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Toledo *Blade* states that navigation has fairly opened on the canal, and boats are running regularly.

—Among the items of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill are the following: Sandusky harbor, $13,000; Sandusky River, $10,000; Maumee River, above Toledo, $7,000; Toledo harbor, $15,000; Ashtabula harbor, $15,000; Vermillion harbor, $5,000; Port Clinton harbor, $8,000; Rocky River harbor, $10,000.

—The Erie & Western Transportation Company have purchased the freight propeller Prindeville, 600 tons burden; the passenger propeller Winslow, and the lumber barge Keepsake. The latter will carry nearly a half million feet of lumber. These boats will hereafter register at the port of Erie.

—At Crosthwaite's ship-yard, at Saginaw, rapid progress is being made on a three-and-after schooner. She is 205 feet over all, 34 feet beam, has a depth of hold of 14 feet, and will register 800 tons burden. She will be a staunch and fast craft, and will be launched during the latter part of August.

—Mr. Campbell is building for himself, at the same yard, a barge of the following dimensions: Length 140 feet, 28 feet beam, and 7 feet hold, to be completed next September.

—Immediately above Mr. Crosthwaite's yard, Captain Smith is building two lighters with a carrying capacity on deck of 2,000 barrels of salt each. These are to be completed in 90 days.

—There was nothing doing in grain freights on 'Change yesterday.

—At Detroit, says the *Free Press*, there is beginning to be some stir. Charters: Steam barge Arizona, shingles, Tawas City to Cleveland, at 40c; scows Mary Amelia and St. Stephen, shingles, Tawas City to Cleveland, at 40c; scow Mary & Lucy, lumber, Detroit to Cleveland, at $1.75.

—The Detroit *Free Press* of Tuesday contains the following items:

—A telegraph despatch received from Algonac announces the arrival there of the tug John S. Noyes, from Detroit. The Noyes left here during the latter part of the past week, and has been fighting her way a portion of the time since.

—Yesterday morning the scow Painter left South Haven, laden with one hundred thousand feet of lumber for Chicago. This is the first vessel leaving South Haven this spring. Last year the first clearance was made on the 9th of March.

—The propellers B. F. Wade and City of Detroit are expected to arrive here to-day from Sarnia, for the purpose of going into dry dock for overhauling and fitting out for the season's operations.

—The splendid new tug, built and launched at Campbell, Owen & Co.'s ship yard some time ago, and now nearly ready for business, is still without a name.

—The Racine reef is very near the shape of a boy's eight cornered kite. The water varies from nine to thirty-six feet in depth over its entire surface. There are but two or three points where a vessel drawing twelve feet of water would touch the reef. The ... *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

—A correspondent writing from Escanaba, under date of April 4, says:

The weather since Sunday has been charming, and indications are favorable for the opening of navigation at a not much later period than last year. Thermometer 16 degrees above this morning.

The usual preparations are making for active mining operations, though it is thought there will be a scarcity of laborers, and wages will range higher than formerly in the mining districts.

A peat furnace is in full blast at Ishpenning, 63 miles north, and the utilizing of peat for smelting purposes is deemed an entire success.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad connection between this point and Green Bay will be completed early in the summer, only 90 miles remaining unfinished. The completion of this link will bring us two days travel nearer the commercial centres, and will be highly appreciated by the people of the Upper Peninsula.

—The schooner Star of the North, a Chicago vessel which laid up here during the winter, received her sails and rigging from the loft yesterday, and will fit out immediately. She will be commanded by Captain Frank Johnson. The schooner City of Tawas was towed up yesterday morning from her winter quarters, newly painted and ready to receive her fit-out. Captain Manning continues to command as last year.—*Detroit Post*, 9.

—It may be considered as certain that, so far as navigation between this port and Port Huron is concerned, the same is now open and comparatively unobstructed. During the whole of yesterday large quantities of ice were continually moving over the entire width of the river, but being in such a honey-combed state as to be of no trouble whatever to the ferry steamers.—*Ibid*.

The moderate weather for the past few days, and the rain which came with Saturday night, having operated perceptibly upon the ice in the harbor, the tug Compound, Captain Wyson, yesterday forenoon made an attempt to force a passage through it, resulting with signal success. Starting from the Union Dry Dock, the tug made her way to the lighthouse, and from thence returned to the point of her departure. The ice was found to be from fourteen to sixteen inches in thickness. It was quite rotten, and immediately after the movement of the Compound, began running out, and down the Niagara River, so that the Buffalo River is now practically open.

Sunday afternoon no ice was to be seen this side of Windmill Point. The ice in the lake is said by some to be fast rotting, and they assert that, with a good gale, navigation will be speedily opened. We are, however, scarcely prepared to accept these sanguine prognostications, for the ice is in quantity almost unprecedented, being over two feet in thickness, and in some localities, it is said, full three feet. Also, there must be, in shallow places, sunken ice in gigantic quantities. The best agency for clearing the track of vessels will be such rains as prevailed Saturday night and Sunday. These will speedily honeycomb the frozen covering, and then sharp winds would speedily cut up and disperse it. As matters now stand, no one can set the time of opening with any degree of definiteness. It may be weeks yet before the coming season of lake navigation, which, let us hope, will be as prosperous as was the last, in a business point of view, and much less terribly disastrous to shipping and human life.—*Cleveland Leader*, April 9.

—The harbor at Put-in-Bay is now nearly clear of ice.

—It is expected that the Welland Canal will be open to navigation about April 20.

—The Saginaw *Enterprise* says that the first clearance from Cleveland to Bay City last year took place on the 28th of March. The river was entirely open on the 5th of March, and a steamer made one trip from East Saginaw to Bay City on the 7th of March, just one year and a month ago yesterday. This year the first clearance is yet to be made.

—The ice at Leland Lake, Mich., still appears a vast sheet of ice, and reports from the North Manitou Island affirm that there is no open water visible from there. The prospect for the speedy opening of navigation is extremely dubious.

—A despatch says: Ice has entirely disappeared from Long Point Bay, so that navigation is now open as far as this port is concerned. An immense quantity of ice is visible outside Long Point, both above and below the new cut, there being no open water as far as the eye can reach. There has not been such a large amount of ice in this portion of Lake Erie at this season of the year for a long period. Water exceedingly low in lake and bay, fully two feet lower than last season.

—A Vermillion correspondent writes as follows: Soundings have been made in Vermillion Harbor by Captain H. C. Cummings and L. P. Walker, which show a depth of from 13 to 14 feet of water to within 100 feet of the end of the pier. From this point there is a bar 200 feet long, extending inward, on which there is an average depth of 8½ feet of water at a low stage. The bar is formed of loose sand, and the dredge will commence work at once to remove the obstruction. By the time the vessels get ready to sail, there will be from ten to twelve feet of water in the channel.

—There are about 470 vessels now in our harbor—of which number 60 are loaded with grain.

—A letter from Glen Arbor, under date of April 4, says teams are crossing from that point to the South Manitous,—a distance of twelve miles.

—The propeller East Saginaw on her passage to this port got ashore on the South Manitous, and had to be towed here by the steam barge Geo. Dunbar. She is damaged in her machinery.

A Large Pair of Twin Steers.

YELLOWHEAD, Ill., April 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed in your paper of April 6, an account of a large steer owned by Mr. H. H. Atwood, of Ford County, Ill. Mr. William Wallis, of Yellowhead, Kankakee County, Ill., has a pair of twin steers (grade Durham), roan in color, very closely matched, that weighed, April 2, the day they were two years old, 3,385 pounds the pair.

They have, within the last year, at three different times, each weighed in the same notch, and at no time has there been a difference of over 10 pounds in their respective weights.

These steers were not allowed to suck the cow, but were fed sour milk after they were a few weeks old, with some oil-cake. Their feed, the first winter, was ground, one part corn, and one part oats, three parts bran. The second winter, the feed was one part corn, one part oats, two parts bran. They are not fat, but are in good growing condition. The object has been to get all the growth possible, and not too fleshy. They can be seen at any time at Mr. Wallis', one mile from Grant Station, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

The Act Passed by the Illinois Legislature to Prevent the Members of Official Boards, Having Control of Public Works, from Becoming Interested in the Construction Thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That it shall be, and is hereby, declared unlawful for any Supervisor or County Commissioner, during the term of office for which he is elected, to be appointed to, accept, or hold any office, by appointment or election of the Board of which he may be a member; and any and all appointments and elections by the Board of Supervisors or County Commissioners, whereby any member or members of said Board, or either of them, may be selected to fill any official position, shall be absolutely null and void.

SEC. 2. That it shall be, and hereby is, declared unlawful for any Alderman of any city, or member of the Board of Trustees of any village, of this State, during the term of office for which he is elected, to accept, or be appointed to, or hold any office, by the appointment or election of the Common Council or Board of Trustees of which he may be a member, or by the appointment of the Mayor or President of the Board of Trustees thereof; and any and all such election or appointment shall be absolutely null and void.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person, now or hereafter holding any office, either by election or appointment, under the Constitution of this State, or under any laws now or hereafter in force in this State, to become in any manner interested, either directly or indirectly, in his own name, or in the name of any other person or corporation, in any contract, or the performance of any work, in the making or letting of which such officer may be called upon to act or vote. And it shall not be lawful for any such officer to represent, either as agent or otherwise, any person, company, or corporation, in respect of any application or bid for any contract or work in regard to which such officer may be called upon to vote. Nor shall any such officer take or receive, or offer to take or receive, either directly or indirectly, any money, or other thing of value, as a gift or bribe, or a means of influencing his vote or action in his official character. Any and all contracts made and procured in violation hereof shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. Any Alderman, member of a Board of Trustees, Supervisor, or County Commissioner, or person now or hereafter holding any office, either by election or appointment, under the Constitution of this State, or any law now or hereafter in force in this State, who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, may be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than five years, or fined in a sum not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had; and, in addition thereto, any office or official position held by any person or persons so convicted, shall, by the fact of such conviction, become vacant, and shall be so declared as part of the judgment of Court; and the person or persons so convicted shall be disqualified from holding any office or position of trust and confidence in this State for the period of two years from and after the date of such conviction.

The New Gold Discoveries in the Lake Superior Region.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) Enterprise.

We received a call yesterday from W. A. Northrup, Esq., a prominent business man and resident of Houghton, Lake Superior, but who has been spending the winter in prospecting in the famous silver and gold districts of Canada, surrounding Thunder Bay, on the "North Shore" of Lake Superior. Mr. Northrup reports the prospects in highly favorable terms. The great Silver Islet mine is as rich as ever, and has produced a large amount of rich silver ore during the winter, which will be shipped to the Wyandotte Smelting and Refining Works by the first boats in this spring. Another mine, the Shuniaha, which has been producing moderately during the past season, struck a rich vein a few days before Mr. Northrup's departure, which gives a sudden impetus to the stock value in Detroit, where it is mostly held. A single blast threw out a barrel of silver ore as rich in pure metal as that found at Silver Islet.

There is great excitement now over the discoveries of gold made late last fall, and upon the opening of navigation the rush to this new Eldorado can not but be immense. The gold field lies from seventy to one hundred miles back from the head of Thunder Bay, in a most desolate, rocky region, which nothing but gold would tempt men to stay in for a single day. The gold occurs in a pure state, and associated with sulphuret of iron, the latter being predominant. But little actual mining has been done in the gold veins this winter, owing to the snow, etc. One party of twelve men have got out ten and a half tons of ore, which repeated assays prove to contain from $5,000 to $7,000 worth of gold per ton.

The latest discovery is a seeming abundance of tin ore, much richer than any obtained in the celebrated mines of Cornwall, England, yielding from forty to sixty per cent. of metal.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ¶ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:30 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	9:30 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	9:10 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays, &c. ‡Mondays &c.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:20 a m	5:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:35 p m	9:20 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Stations. All trains stop at Indiana-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 2:15 p. m. §On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Thursday Morning, April 11, 1872.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND PARTY NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Horace Greeley makes a formal announcement of the principles to which the New York *Tribune* will conform in its course during the Presidential election of 1872. This declaration is important, not only because it indicates the policy of one of the most influential papers of the country, but because it foreshadows the fact that the days of mere party papers are drawing to a close, and that the time is at hand when newspapers will be published for the public, and not for office-holders. Mr. Greeley announces that, should there be a Democratic ticket for President, the *Tribune* will support that Republican ticket most likely to succeed. That, if the principal issue in the canvass be Protection against Free Trade, it will, without respect to candidates, be found on the side of Protection. But if, as he hopes and expects, there shall be two Republican tickets, and none other, presented, it will favor that one whose election will be most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and administration, substantial unanimity in upholding for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the law, and hasten the return of fraternal concord and mutual good will between those who were arrayed against each other throughout the civil war. He concludes with the declaration:

Such is our position, and it will not be affected by the nomination of A or B, C or D, at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, or elsewhere.

This is as near a declaration of complete independence of party dictation and authority as can be made consistent with fidelity to principle. There are thousands of intelligent persons who will exclaim that the announcement that the New York *Tribune* will not support the nomination of the Philadelphia Republican Convention unless that nominee is satisfactory, and that it will support some other candidate if the latter come nearer to its idea of the kind of person who ought to be be elected, is treason to the party, to be resented by every Republican, and must prove disastrous to the business of the *Tribune*. That kind of logic has no longer any force. In anticipation of the very course taken by that paper, its subscription lists and general business have been largely increased by Republicans who have hitherto shunned the *Tribune*. It has by this act risen in the estimation even of rigid party men, who admire the manliness of the editor, and rejoice in the change from a mere partisan organ to a fearless, independent newspaper.

The general public, who are not office-holders nor office-seekers, and care nothing for these classes, will readily inquire, If this course taken by Mr. Greeley is the proper one for a public journal, why is it not equally the proper course for every citizen? Mr. Greeley declares that, if the choice be confined to one of two Republicans, he will not inquire by whom or where these men may be nominated, but which of them it will be best for the country to elect. Ought not that to be the first and governing question which each Republican voter ought to ask himself? If a citizen have the choice between two Republicans, and is satisfied that the election of one of them is better calculated to promote the country's good, and lead to the reform of notorious abuses, why should he be governed in casting his vote by the circumstance that one was nominated at Philadelphia and the other somewhere else? What is there in such a circumstance as that to induce any intelligent man to vote against his convictions?

This is no proposal to transfer the Government from Republicans to the Democratic party. It is not a movement to recall the men and the policies so frequently condemned by the people; it is no more than giving to Republicans the ordinary right of every citizen to vote for that Republican candidate who will, in his judgment, be the better person to administer the affairs of the Government. There are grave questions presenting themselves to the nation; questions of finance, of taxation, of revenue, of foreign policy, of international intercourse, of revision of our domestic government, great questions touching the relative rights of the people and of the multitude of corporations that are threatening to overwhelm the country. The times demand the services and counsel of the best and most experienced statesmen, and of a President who knows something of civil polity, and whose personal record shows him to be incapable of ruling for, or being ruled by, any cabal, interest, or organization for plunder.

The position announced by Mr. Greeley is in keeping with, rather than in advance of, the general sentiment of the Republicans of the country outside of official circles and the dependents upon party spoils. It will meet a hearty response in every village in the land. It furnishes what has long been desired, a formal declaration that a Republican nomination is only to be supported when it is better than some other nomination, and that the ticket is not to be elected, without reference to the qualifications or fitness of the candidate, simply because it is put in nomination. Republicans have never surrendered their intelligence or freedom in becoming members of the great party of personal freedom, and they recognize that man as the best exponent of Republican principles who refuses to sacrifice country or principle at the bidding of any person or convention claiming the power to dictate for whom the people shall vote.

THE SENATE ON TRIAL.

The overwhelming vote by which the House of Representatives, a few days ago, rebuked the Senate for virtually originating a bill for raising revenue, in violation of the exclusive constitutional right of the House, was a very proper assertion by the House of its prerogative. So also was the declaration of the last House upon the question whether the Senate can bind the House by treaties which require appropriations of money. Such assertions of aggressive dignity, however, on the part of one branch of the Government against another, have occurred periodically in our history, and have sometimes been made by the Lower House, at others by the Senate, still again by the President, and occasionally by the Supreme Court. Each of these branches in turn has been hailed as the anointed guardian of the people or of the Constitution. When Jackson made his war on the National Bank, the Democrats believed in the one-man power, while the Whigs looked to the Senate as the only bulwark against despotism. Since the Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court has come under a cloud, and the subsequent packing of that tribunal, for the purpose of obtaining a particular decision, has sunk it so low that at present it would not probably be allowed by either of the other branches of the Government to dictate to them its construction of the Constitution in a case of any political bearing. The Presidency was expanded far beyond its constitutional powers under Lincoln, and again was shorn of many of them when Johnson came to fill the chair.

For a few years there has been a tendency in many quarters to belittle the Senate, and now the New York *World* and Cincinnati *Gazette* unite in urging that it is wrongly constituted, and should be so reorganized as to give the States a representation in proportion to population. If Nevada has 42,491 people and two Senators, New York, with a population of 4,382,759, would be entitled to over two hundred Senators. It is urged by the *Gazette*, that the principle of giving the *States* equal representation in the Senate, and the *people* equal representation in the House only, is an "evil concession" to the smaller States; that two-thirds of the States are now "rotten boroughs," and that new States have been created and admitted merely to insure to a party a temporary majority in the Senate. The *World* argues that the equal representation of the States in the Senate was intended as the bulwark of State Sovereignty, and, now that the citadel itself is destroyed, the outwork is without use or purpose. In short, it thinks that, unless each State can dissolve the Union at its will, there is no propriety in giving any two States an equal voice in the Senate. To many minds the mere statement of such propositions is their best refutation. Still, the views expressed by the *World* and *Gazette* are held by such a large and increasing number of persons who have given some reflection to the matter, that, though we regard them as unwise, they are becoming formidable. Were they carried out, all State lines would be obliterated at once, and, logically, the Senate itself, instead of being remodelled, would be destroyed. For, if Senators were to be elected according to population, they would have to be apportioned among the States so that their total number would not be unwieldy for a legislative body, and so that the least State would have one Senator. This would make the number of members in the Senate about the same as that in the House, and, having got so far, it would logically follow that the Senators should be elected by districts, just as Representatives are, and by the votes of the people instead of by the Legislatures. We should then have two bodies exactly alike, or another copy of our present House of Representatives. As one of these would be needless, the Senate might be abolished to save expense. Moreover, any combination of the larger States could absorb or otherwise prejudice the smaller, and the aggregate result would be the complete wiping out of all State lines, and a consolidated Government like that of France, ruled alternately by a National Assembly or a personal despot.

It is true the Senate, at this moment, contains too many rotten-borough members. But general amnesty will cure two-thirds of the evil by enabling the Southern States to return Senators worthy of their positions; and the filling up of the Western States and Territories with population, and a more cautious admission of new States in the future, will cure the balance of it. "Rotten-boroughism" in the Senate is an evil of short duration, and largely an incident of the war. Nor do the most populous States always manifest the highest standard of Senatorial ability. Henry Clay appeared from Kentucky, and Lewis Cass from Michigan, at a period when those States might have been called rotten boroughs. On the other hand, the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia have been represented for long periods by men who cut very small figures. The equality of States with each other, irrespective of their population, is as essential to the maintenance of a Federal Union as the equality of persons. Indeed, we got along very well for seventy years without establishing any equality of persons; but all attempts to form a Union of States on any other terms than the equality of States have ended, like the German Bund, in consolidation, or, like the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in perpetual subjugation relieved by chronic Fenianism.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY'S LETTER.

We print the letter of the Hon. R. J. Oglesby to a number of members of the General Assembly, stating his willingness to accept a nomination for Governor of the State of Illinois.

It has been generally understood that Governor Oglesby has been a candidate for United States Senator, and that the question has been discussed among his friends whether his chances for that high office would not be promoted by his being first elected Governor; and that, if he should believe his election to the Senate would be advanced by being elected Governor, he would seek the nomination for the latter office; and, in case his prospects for the Senate would not be promoted by his being elected Governor, he would not go before the State Convention as a candidate. In view of his becoming a candidate for Governor, a number of very eminent gentlemen, well qualified for the office of Governor of the State, at once became candidates for the modest office of Lieutenant Governor. This letter of Governor Oglesby is, of course, to be taken as a decision on his part that the surest road to the Senate is through the Governorship.

That part of the Governor's letter in which he imagines the resurrection of the Democratic party, and the destruction of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the country under Democratic rule, is hardly worthy of a place in the document. He knows (no one better) that, should the Democratic party really revive, and again attempt to gain control of the National or State Government, there would be no further difference of opinion between Republicans. Governor Oglesby knows full well that the election of a Democratic candidate for President of the United States is an impossibility, and that, whether there be one or two Republican candidates for President, a Republican is certain to be chosen. An old and experienced politician like Governor Oglesby certainly does not need to commend himself to the people of Illinois for the office of Senator or Governor, or both, by recalling the Democratic party to life, and begging it to become his opponent.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

It will be remembered that, some time since, a story came from Nova Scotia to the effect that a treaty was in progress of preparation between England and Canada, which would give independence to the latter country in case of a war between the former and the United States. The story came without authority, but was considered of sufficient importance in England to be explicitly denied in the House of Commons. The story, however, now comes to us again in a different form, but in such an authoritative way that it will receive attention on both sides of the water. Its truth is vouched for by the statements of Hon. Wm. McDougall, who has long been in a position to know the feeling of England with regard to her American colonies, and by the semi-official utterances of the leading statesmen of England. In a recent lecture, delivered at Hamilton, Ont., Mr. McDougall explained, with considerable detail, the position of Canada as affected by the relations between England and the United States, and stated, in this connection, that he had discussed the question with Mr. Cardwell, Earl Granville, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Adderly, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the previous Government. The result of the discussion, as Mr. McDougall regarded it, was, that Canadian Confederation was the preliminary to Canadian independence. The drift of the discussion indicated that, while the English Government did not intend to abandon its colonies, nor to act so as to drive them from their allegiance, nevertheless it was its policy to prepare them for maintaining their position by their own resources in case of attack, failing in which they must be prepared to accept the usual consequences of invasion and conquest.

This is the Nova Scotia story over again, only it comes in a new dress, and without the fact of a treaty in it, and substantiated by evidence which hardly admits of doubt. Mr. McDougall was formerly a member of the Ottawa Government, and late Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and for a long time has been an influential man in Canadian politics. Apart from the very important testimony of the English statesmen, his opinions are entitled to great weight. Those opinions will certainly relieve both the party and the press in Canada which favor independence from any charge of disloyalty to the Crown; for, if English statesmen and English journals can discuss this question of separate nationality without being accused of treason or of having some ulterior object in view, certainly the same discussion in Canada can neither be made the basis for treasonable accusation nor political proscription. It may be reasonably presumed, therefore, that the party favoring the independence of Canada will gain strength by these utterances of Mr. McDougall, and that discussion hereafter will be more general and outspoken. It may also be reasonably presumed that, in case of war with the United States, England regards her American colonies as a source of embarrassment, from which she would gladly be freed, without regard to the consequences of such a separation to those colonies.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The annual financial statement which was made to the English Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 25th ult., is one which is worthy of very careful consideration in financial circles at Washington, as a model financial exhibit, both for accuracy of estimates and economy in general results. The general taxes, income tax, Post Offices, telegraphs, and Crown lands produced the exact estimates which were made at the beginning of the year, which shows that there were no leaks in these departments. The economy of the general results is shown by the fact of a reduction instead of an increase of taxation. The estimated expenditures for the year were £72,736,000, while the actual expenditures were £71,720,000. The estimated receipts were £72,315,000, while the actual receipts were £74,525,000. The estimated expenditures for the coming year were £71,313,000, and the revenue would be £74,915,000, so that there would be a surplus of £3,602,000, to which extent taxes could be lightened. The methods proposed for accomplishing this were the removal of the house tax on offices and premises where business is carried on; the reduction of the duty on coffee and chicory from 50 per cent to 25 per cent; the reduction of the income tax 2d in the pound,—from 6d to 4d,—and, on incomes of from £300 to £300 a year, an increase of the amount exempt from taxation from £60 to £80. The benefit of this reduction of the income tax to that large class living upon small incomes is shown by the fact that, while a man having an income of $1,500 paid a tax on $1,200, amounting to $30 in gold, this year he will pay but about $20.

Thus much for accuracy of estimates and for economy in results; but there are one or two other features of the report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer which are of passing interest, as they have an indirect bearing upon the questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. Two facts seem to be evident: First, the English Government does not seem to anticipate any war during the next year at least, as the army and navy expenditures have been reduced from £25,714,000 to £24,332,000. Thus, whatever decision the Geneva Court may arrive at with regard to the Alabama claims, the Budget, which contains the sinews of war, is pacific. The second fact is, that the Government has made no estimate, or even allusion to the payment, of the direct damages, not to mention the indirect ones; from which it would appear that it expects the Court to be so lenient as to award a merely nominal sum, or that it will break off from the arbitration entirely if the claims for indirect damages are entertained, or refuse to pay and insist upon rubbing out and beginning over again.

There seems to be some confusion in the public mind in regard to the Eminent Domain bill, and the power to open new streets and make improvements thereunder. The bill on that subject, when first introduced, embraced the making of local improvements, opening streets and country roads, condemning for railroads, &c.; but the bill (Senate bill 205), as finally passed, does not include municipal improvements. It authorizes the condemnation of land for railroads, and all other cases where a general law authorizing condemnation is applicable.

Senate bill 178, however, authorizes local improvements by special assessment, by tax of contiguous property, or otherwise, as the Common Council or Trustees may by ordinance provide. Article IX. of this bill provides the machinery for making such improvements, and it further provides that the legislative authority of cities, towns, and villages may adopt this article by ordinance, *without adopting the rest of the act*. If, however, the whole act is to be adopted, it must be submitted to a vote of the people. Neither of these laws takes effect until July 1. There was also a Road bill passed, which provides its own machinery, and another bill for drainage purposes. Our municipal improvements must be made under the City bill No. 178.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* wants to know how it happens that the Chicago *Times*, Springfield *Register*, St. Louis *Republican*, and New York *World* are made vehicles of all the important information of the doings, programmes, and intentions of the Liberal Republicans.

There was a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in this city, a short time ago, at which the editor of the *Evening Journal* was present, and a tolerably correct report of said meeting appeared in the Chicago *Times* the next morning. How did this happen? Did the editor of the *Journal*, the only Chicago newspaper man present (except two representatives of the German press), rush to the *Times* office with a report of the proceedings? Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!

The *State Register* happened to say that a call would soon be issued for the Cincinnati Convention which would be numerously signed by prominent Republicans of Illinois,—or words to that effect. A like statement had previously appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and might have appeared in the *Journal* of last Monday if that sheet had been enterprising enough to publish the news.

A truly loyal Grand Jury has indicted Arthur O'Connor for misdemeanor in alarming the Queen. A boy, subject to epileptic fits, and coming from a family prone to insanity, prepares a document for Her Majesty to sign, which, signed or unsigned, is equally worthless, arms himself with a skeleton of a pistol, unloaded, and incapable of being fired were it loaded, inserts himself and this fearful weapon into the window of the Queen's coach, threatens her life, is met by the dauntless courage Victoria has shown on similar occasions before, is knocked down and captured by half a dozen men, is taken to prison, and is indicted. In the height of General Jackson's popularity, a laborer, out of work, snapped two pistols close to his breast, and would certainly have killed him had not both missed fire. He was adjudged insane, because he could have gained no possible advantage by the President's death. Apply this test to this English stripling, and he is madder than a March hare.

Even in the days when a victory meant the instant death or enslavement of the vanquished, their children usually escaped the slaughter and shame meted out to their parents, but in more civilized times this distinction between youth and age seems to be ignored. Among the Communist prisoners shot or transported there were numbers of mere children, who, prematurely old as they may have been, could not have been sufficiently responsible for their deeds to merit death. Now that the Thiers Government is beginning to be merciful, the prisons of Paris have yielded up a score or so of boys and girls, whose ages varied from 8 to 14, and who have been confined for months for their share in the defence of Paris. We have not killed or imprisoned children, but it seems that we have punished puerile hostility by prohibiting payment to them of claims for property wantonly destroyed. A resolution has been introduced into the House, exempting all persons who were less than 13 on April, 1865, from the provisions of an act forbidding the payment of such claims to persons not known to have opposed the Rebellion. We have punished Southern men and women so heavily, and have so thoroughly impoverished the Southern children of the next century, that we can afford to cease wronging them more.

The "drummer" of St. Louis has lifted up his voice and cried aloud that Chicago streets were impassable on account of their filthy condition, not to mention the danger from small-pox and spotted-fever, and the almost certainty of death from the falling of buildings as fast as they were put up. We really do not see where the merchants of the Northwest can buy, since this is the state of things here, and, according to Mr. L. U. Reavis, who has been engaged for some years in trumpeting abroad the praises of that city, "St. Louis has, for months past, and does now, present the most filthy and alarming condition of mud, stench, and disgraceful appearance of any city on the continent; its streets and alleys to-day are sending forth a malaria fatal to delicate women and children, and will, if permitted to remain as they are, soon be fatal to the strong and vigorous." It seems to be a choice between two evils, but, since a competent authority has declared the Missouri metropolis to be the worse of the two, the merchants aforesaid will probably run the risks and buy here, which will be bad for St. Louis, but good for Chicago and themselves.

Christian charity may be a rarity, but legislative charity more than atones for the shortcomings of any other kind. James Wood, State Senator in the "Reform" Legislature of New York, was proved to have received from Gould and Tweed loans of over $20,000, for which he gave no security except his note. His financial standing was so poor that bankers in his own district refused to cash his note for $100, so that it is apparent that this Erie-Tammany loan was either a gift or else pay for easily-imaginable services. When these facts were established, Senator Chatfield, who is Wood's colleague and life-long friend, moved to expel him. The motion was promptly postponed, and the mover accused of being "unkind" and "severe." One high-toned journalist, who must have a magnified edition of a weaver's beam in his own eye, remarked that Chatfield was certainly guilty of "moral obliquity." Tuesday evening, the resolution came up. When the debate ended, Wood, instead of being an ex-Senator, expelled for cause, was Senator Wood, whose conduct had been "improper and censurable," but who was still Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of this "Reform" Senate. Alas for the rarity of legislative severity.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday and Wednesday, April 9 and 10.

TUESDAY.

CITY PROPERTY.

Hurlbut st, near Linden st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 20; consideration, $1,000.
Prairie av, bet Thirty-second Thirty-third sts, w f, 25x160 ft, dated March 30; consideration, $4,000.
Hurlbut st, near Linden st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $700.
Lot 49, in Hull's Lots 59, 67, &c., in Butterfield's Addition, dated March 23; consideration, $700.
Dickson st, n of Division st, e f, 33⅓ ft to alley, dated March 28; consideration, $2,500.
Wabash av, bet Jackson and VanBuren sts, e f, 50x165 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $50,000.
Wabash av, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, 25x165 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $30,000.
Wabash av, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, 25x165 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $30,000.
E ½ Lot 45, in Walker's Block 12, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $900.
Lot 88, in Block 2, Assessor's e ½ nw ¼, Section 8, 39, 14, dated Oct. 4, 1871; consideration, $1,250.
Lot 8, (except 44 ft on n e cor of Wabash av and Thirtieth st,) in e ½ of Weston's s ½ Block 94 of w ½ Section 27, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $6,500.
Lots 21 and 22, in Block 2, of Blocks 31 and 32, Section 33, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,800.
Lot 6, in Block 12, of e ½ s e ¼ Section 32, 39, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $1,150.
Lot 7, in Block 12, of e ½ s e ¼ Section 32, 39, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $1,100.
Halsted st, near Esplanade st, w f 48 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $2,650.
Wentworth av, near Thirty-third st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $800.
Lot 68, in Block 63, Section 19, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $700.
Lot 89, in Block 37, in w ½ Section 17, 39, 14, on Morgan st, between Tyler and Harrison sts, dated April 4; consideration, $4,400.
Ridgeville road, near Dean st, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $575.
Larrabee st, between Wisconsin and Centre sts, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated January 6; consideration, $2,000.
Lot 55, in Block 7, of Welsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 3; consideration, $700.
Lot 1, of Lots 9, 12, 15, and 18, in Block 1, Bright's Addition, dated March 18; consideration, $10,000.
Lot 6, of Mortimer and Tapper's Lots 1 to 5, in Block 30, n w ¼ Sec 22, 18, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $13,000.
Sloan st, s e cor of Noble st, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $3,410.
Lots 94 to 96 (being 73x124 ft) of s 10 of n 25 acres of e ½ e ½ s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 23, dated April 9; consideration, $1,000.
House and lot on Park place, near Michigan av, dated March 18; consideration, $24,000.
Lot 22, of Lots 59, 61, &c., in Butterfield's Addition, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $750.
Twenty-second st, bet State st and Wabash av, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 9; consideration, $19,200.
Lot 21, in Bolvin's s w ¼, Sec 14, 39, 13, dated April 8; consideration, $400.
Hoyne st, bet Adams and Jackson sts, e f, 25 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $5,000.
McReynolds st, bet Wood st and Ridgeville road, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 5; consideration, $700.
Lot 17, in Block 5, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 8; consideration, $600.
Lot 60, in Block 2, of e ½, n w ¼, Sec 8, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,250.
Lot 62, in Block 2, of e ½, n w ¼, Sec 8, 39, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $1,250.
Washington av, n e corner of Union st, w f, 24 feet, dated Jan 23; consideration, $2,850.
West Randolph st, bet Southwestern av and Sheldon st, n f, 30 feet to alley, with building, dated April 6; consideration, $10,000.
Gerard st, bet Bloomingdale road and West Clybourn av, e f, 48 feet to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $700.
Thirtieth st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, n f, 24 feet to alley, dated March 20; consideration, $6,500.
Lot 53, in Boake's Block 5 of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 28; consideration, $550.
Lot 50 of Lot 1 in Block 21 Sheffield's Addition, dated April 8; consideration, $350.
South Western av, near Polk st, s e f, 24 feet to alley, dated April 9; consideration, $600.
Blue Island av, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, n w f, 24 feet to alley, dated April 5; consideration, $1,600.
Undivided ⅓ of 5 lots on n w cor of Hawthorn av and North Branch st, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $10,000.
Lots 1 to 14, in Block 1, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated March 1; consideration, $25,000.
Chicago av, s e cor Ashland av, n f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 1; consideration, $2,700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lake av, near Oakwood av, e f, 16x120 ft, dated June 23, 1868; consideration, $1,166.
Lot 6, in Block 2, of Blocks 2 to 4, of Cannon's s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 6; consideration, $500.
Lot 11, of s ½ Lot 8, of Hubbard's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $4,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 2, of Thompson's s ½ Block 2, of Borden's w ½ s e ¼, Sec 36, 40, 13, dated April 5; consideration, $500.

WEDNESDAY.

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, 120 ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 40x165 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $45,000.
Lot 15, in Rowley's n ½ Block 31, w of railroad, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,000.
North Halsted st, near Rees st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 10, 1869; consideration, $1,285.
Sedgwick st, bet Wisconsin and Centre sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 9; consideration, $1,525.
Lot 76, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $600.
Lot 50, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 28; consideration, $550.
Lot 57, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $550.
Lot 56, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $550.
Von Horn st, w of Robey st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 3; consideration, $400.
Rebecca st, n w cor of Laflin st, s f, 48 feet to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,700.
Bushnell st, bet Archer av and Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $1,300.
Lot 79, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $600.
Lot 78, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $600.
North Halsted st, bet Webster av and Sophia st, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,600.
Lots 10 and 11, in Ogden and Lombard's Lot 12, of Legg's Block 54, Kinzie's Addition, (being on Superior st, near St. Clair), dated March 4; consideration, $6,250.
Lots 33 and 34, in Block 2, of J. W. Davis' Addition in s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $2,200.
W ½ Lot 21, in Block 12, in Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $900.
W ½ Lot 22, in Block 12, in Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $900.
W ½ Lot 19, in Block 12, in Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $900.
Lot 16, in Block 10, of Johnston's e ½, s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,000.
Canal st, between Harrison and Van Buren sts, e f, 22x150 ft, dated April 6; consideration, $6,000.
West Washington st, n e cor of May st, s f, 80 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $15,000.
Lot 1, of Campbell's s ½ Lots 15 and 18, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 28; consideration, $1,200.
Lot 73, in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 6; consideration, $750.
Cornell st, between Ashland av and Holt st, s f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated March 11; consideration, $1,600.
Lots 3 and 4, in Block 4, and Lot 26, in Block 13, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated March 5; consideration, $1,500.
Lot 16, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $1,250.
Clinton st, between Monroe and Adams sts, e f, 30x100 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $6,000.
Clinton st, between Monroe and Adams sts, e f, 30x100 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $7,000.
Canal st, near Irvin st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $1,000.
Milwaukee av, near Chicago av, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 2; consideration, $4,000.
Robey st, s w corner of Railroad st, e f, 329½ ft running to Campbell st, thence running south with e f of 1,635 ft on Canal "E," dated April 1; consideration, $143,000. The parties are Samuel J. Walker to Ferdinand E. Canda.
Lots 8 and 9, in Ogden and Lombard's Lot 12, of Legg's Block 54, Kinzie's Addition, dated February 14; consideration, $5,000.
West Taylor st, n e corner of Aberdeen st, s f, 47x125 ft, dated April 2; consideration, $9,000.
Lot 34, in Steele's Block 14, of e ½ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $500.
The premises No. 668 West Adams st, dated March 28; consideration, $5,750.
Wabash av, s w corner of Adams st, e f, 80x165 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $120,000. The parties are Spencer Warren to Burdick & Mead.
The premises No. 143 Cornelia st, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $2,050.
Lot 2, in Block 16, of n e ¼, Sec 21, 39, 14, on Clark st, near Fourteenth st, dated Sept. 29, 1871; consideration, $12,000.
Lot 17, of Lots 2 to 4, in Block 84, in School Section Addition, dated March 27; consideration, $23,100.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

100x120 ft of Lots 3 and 4, in Block 3, of Gehrke's & Branckmann's Lot 1, of e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $3,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1, 2, and n ½ of 3, in Block 5, of Pryor & Hopkins' w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $4,750.
Lot 14, in Block 2, in Pick's Lots 6 and 10, in Turner's s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $350.
Maple st, 315 ft w of Nicholes av, n f, 161½x124 ft, dated July 2, 1871; consideration, $2,090.
Englewood, Wood av, 342 ft w of Nicholes av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated April 8, 1870; consideration, $500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 47 and 48 in Givings et al. Subdivision of 5 acres in s e ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Dec. 11, 1871; consideration, $900.

PARIS.

The Trial of Janvier de la Motte.

How He Became the Father of the Firemen.

His Business Habits and His Ways with the Women.

The Row Kicked Up by a Letter from Thiers' Secretary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, March 4.

Public attention has of late been exclusively given to a trial which will remain celebrated in France as the most brilliant specimen of the financial and administrative disorganization of the Empire.

MR. JANVIER.

It was the trial of Mr. Janvier de la Motte, Prefect of the Eure under Napoleon the Third, one of the great favorites at the Tuileries, who was charged with extravagance during his eleven years' administration, which was closed by his dismissal, so great had the scandal become. But they did not ever think of prosecuting him. The Imperial favor covered him, and they even spoke of giving him some unimportant post, when the war and the break-up of the Empire carried away all things in their wild torrents.

But, during the course of his long career as a Prefect at Evreux, Mr. Janvier, by the Imperial order probably, had injured and wounded to the quick a powerful French family, that of De Broglie. The present Duke, now our Ambassador at London, and then the Prince de Broglie, and a simple member of the Academy, a rich land-owner in the Eure, had been many times a candidate for Deputy, and had failed, owing to the manœuvres and corrupt practices of Mr. Janvier, his Prefect. When, owing to the revolution of the 4th of September, Mr. Thiers became President of the Republic, Mr. De Broglie, his friend, became all-powerful, and looked up the acts of Mr. Janvier, who escaped into Switzerland. But his frauds were so numerous and so plain that the Swiss authorities gave him up. He was brought back to France, imprisoned in Paris, and then at Rouen, where he was placed upon trial.

I knew the father of Mr. Janvier de la Motte twenty-five years ago. He was simply called Mr. Janvier, was a Counsellor of State, a man of much ability, and much thought of at Court. His son, who added the "de la Motte" in order to ennoble himself, which is often done in France, was also a man of ability, very sympathetic, and quite popular in his department. He was a shameless debauchee, showing himself unconcernedly in Paris, and in the principal city of his department, with the mistresses who succeeded one another in the Prefecture and the heart of the inconstant Prefect. He was also well known and liked at Paris, in the numerous clubs of which he was a member. His natural wit, his license in words and deeds, his excessive prodigality, great good-nature, and genuine kindness won him at Paris, and at Evreux, the chief city in his department, many friends, who now take pride in defending the old Prefect.

THE FIREMEN'S FRIEND.

He had developed a very original specialty in his department, which I tell to give an idea of our ways, and I think it will interest readers who do not know France. From one end of the Department of the Eure to the other, and even at Paris, Mr. Janvier was known as the Father of the Firemen. The latter, as their name indicates, are a volunteer corps, organized in each village to put out fires with the help of the engines they use. But, whether this sort of work excites thirst, or whether it is that the habit of wetting down fires gives them a desire to wet their throats, these men are generally considered to be addicted to drinking. We have a number of songs and stories about these people, all of which concur in representing them with beer-glasses in their hands, rather than hose. With the cynically-displayed license of his election-manœuvres, Mr. Janvier boldly made himself the father of these companies, which naturally, in each village, embrace the most active, the hardest-drinking, the most talkative, and sometimes even the most numerous mass, of the electors. In the small villages they frequently constitute the majority. In the village of which I have been Mayor for fifteen years, there are seventy voters, and thirty-one are firemen.

Mr. Janvier showed his fatherly feeling in many original ways, and, though they may be blamed, they are certainly quite paternal. He went constantly into the cities and villages, especially the latter, and, without fail, reviewed the firemen. The review over, he treated them all freely. Then he gave some medals, others crosses, and money to all who asked for it; a place for the brother of the Mayor; a leave of absence for the Captain's son; in short, some favor, careless of law or justice, to the first person asking it, and whom he knew had any influence over firemen's votes.

HIS WAY WITH THE WOMEN.

So much for the men. With the women he was yet more free and easy; and, strange to say, even brothers, husbands, and fathers laughed at it; though, to tell the truth, it consisted in words rather than in deeds. He told these firemen, and their wives and daughters, when they came to see him at one of these reviews, "You know, my friends, that, when you want to ask for anything, you must send your wives. I had rather give to them than to men." And then he chucked one woman under the chin, and kissed another, in the open air and during the review. Then he said, "As for you, my little lady, you can come when you want to, and, if your husband allows, the children will be ours." The husbands laughed, and more than one sent his wife or his daughter, who never returned empty-handed. It is so hard to earn money in the country. And then the Prefect kept publicly so many mistresses. What he said was in jest. Certainly there was no danger. But, at all events, one could have what one wanted,—money or favors.

THE TRIAL.

The Father of the Firemen was tried in the Court of Assizes at Rouen, because they did not dare try him at Evreux, where he would have been carried in triumph rather than convicted. During the course of the trial it appeared that he had partly ruined his family and his two wives, for he was married twice, and had robbed the State of 400,000 or 500,000 francs, which he had squandered. He defended himself with much skill, and with an assumption of cynical veracity. In the first place, he called all his friends as witnesses, and very naturally he had many, and some of high standing, embracing all who took part with him in the immense Imperial scramble. He called as witnesses most of the General Council, made up, of course, of the most important men of the department, nearly all of whom owed their elections to him, since, through the firemen, he controlled the elections. These men, controlled by friendly weakness or the feelings of a courtier, generally yielded to, or even tacitly authorized, this course of Mr. Janvier, and the frauds which resulted from it, since much money was necessary to satisfy the unbounded thirst of the firemen. They could not now very well blame the accused Prefect for what they allowed to the favored Prefect. They came one by one,—the Minister of Finance, Mr. Pouyer Quertier, at the head,—to declare that the conduct of the Prefect might have been light, but that, on the one side, the Court of Accounts, and they themselves had settled that by their assent; and that, on the other side, if Mr. Janvier took money from the State, it was to restore it to the State.

HIS BUSINESS HABITS.

I will give one instance out of a hundred of the things with which they reproached a too guilty Prefect. The Department of the Eure went to considerable expense to help a local exposition of cotton manufacturers. Subscriptions were made, and everybody gave,—the Emperor, the Council General of the Department, etc. In short, for one celebration in one year, he received about 350,000 francs. The trial has shown that, far from having expended this sum, he disbursed, at the most, about 140,000. The Prefect tranquilly replied, "That is true. I spent only a part of the money on this celebration. I spent the rest later, at the time the Emperor visited Evreux."

They said to him, "But at that time you furnished the rooms of a girl called Henriette Renault, and the itemized bill was made out and charged by the upholsterer, along with the expenses of furnishing the Prefect's office."

The Prefect replied, in substance, "That is very likely. I did not investigate things so closely. My money and that of the State were together. I took from one as I did from the other, without counting, and I am no richer, since I have nothing left now."

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

Since this trial is political in many respect, since it reveals the way in which the Imperial Government acted in regard to elections and its civil administration, all who have Imperialist proclivities defend the Prefect. They say he is an easy man, but not guilty. He did what everybody did, especially so far as elections were concerned. He must be acquitted. But, on the other hand, all those who incline toward the Republic are furious, saying that it is scandalous, that corruption was never seen to show itself so cynically, in broad daylight, and with such coolness. Certainly, he should be severely punished.

The Republicans have the best of it in law, reason, and morality. But they are clumsy in forms. They made mistakes in their investigations, and in the severe way in which Mr. Janvier was treated while in prison. The ex-Prefect has for his lawyer a very able man, Mr. Lachaud, the permanent defender of all corruption, and especially Imperialist. He has many friends, and among them the Minister of Finance, who came to defend him in Court. The natural tendency of French habits, which is to allow great indulgence for everything,—an indulgence which is carried to extremes and an abandonment of all duties,—is in favor of Mr. Janvier. It is likely that he will be acquitted [This prediction has proved correct.—ED. TRIBUNE], and, if convicted, he will serve out only a small part of his time.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

A letter from the Secretary, friend, and intimate confidant of Mr. Thiers, Mr. Barthelemy Saint Hilaire, came very near bringing about a contest between the Government and the Right, in the National Assembly. Mr. Saint Hilaire, replying to a congratulatory letter, said that the President of the Republic was endeavoring, in all ways, to establish a Republic in France. Thereupon the Right accepted the challenge, saying that Mr. Thiers was there to carry out the agreement of Bordeaux,—that is to say, the party truce; and that he must not favor the Republic. This is an absurd idea, since the Assembly itself elected Mr. Thiers President of the French Republic. It was impudent, since, on one side, the Legitimists are constantly journeying to Anvers to see the Count de Chambord, and agree with him as to the best way of putting him on the Throne; and, on the other, the Orleanists speak unconcernedly and openly of the moment when they will put in the Duke Aumale as President or King.

But the Government, as usual, got frightened. Instead of making the proper answer, it disavowed Mr. Saint Hilaire's letter, stating that it was a private note, and not the work of Mr. Thiers. But how would such a letter have been written and published by a man as circumspect as Mr. Saint Hilaire, if Mr. Thiers had not seen it? After this disavowal, the matter dropped. But it is simply postponed. Things are at that point where there will be a severe contest on the first question that comes up. There are now skirmishes, and presently some battle must come. If the Monarchy and the Republic were not about equal in strength, the contest would already have been general and fiery; for, unfortunately, men's minds are greatly excited. But each side fears a check, and they stay there, nose to nose, snuffing, growling, looking at one another with big eyes, and trying to find an opportunity to spring at one another's throats, but not discovering it, since both are ready for attack, and are animated by a reciprocal fear. Poor France! These aspirants for power, and even the Republic itself, all of whom are now struggling to possess France, had better all disappear than leave her thus engaged in empty discussions when the foot of the enemy still treads her soil.

THE NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.

The National subscription to get rid of the Prussians is pretty nearly abandoned. The Government, through the Minister of the Interior, not only disavowed it, but almost found fault with it, and properly so. All reflecting people understood very well that this subscription, whatever the generosity of the public might be,—and for a moment it was very great,—would never reach a large figure unless it was aided in some shape by taxes or loans. Then the result would be that those who gave would be cheated, which the avaricious—and, unfortunately, there are very many of them in France—would quietly subscribe to a profitable loan or pay their taxes. But, whatever happens, the impetus has been given. Something will soon be done to free us before the stipulated time, and thus dismiss the enemy. The Germans say this is what they want, and we want to be free, even if it is only to dispute at ease with one another beyond the looks and the hands of the enemy. If there would only rise above our horizon some energetic, patriotic, and capable man, to take charge of affairs, and to say to France, "Choose your Government. Then, when you have done that, woe be to him who disturbs the country!" But this is our great trouble. We no longer believe in anything, in gods or men. Nothing appears on our dark horizon, and each of us vainly repeats with Musset, "Who among us will become a god?"

EMILE CARREY.

THE RELIEF WORK.

Resume of the Work Performed by the Medical and Shelter Committees of the Relief and Aid Society.

The following is a resume of the work performed by the Medical Committee of the Relief and Aid Society to the 1st of April, and of the Committee on Shelter to the 6th of April:

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

Number of persons treated by the visiting physicians	17,889
Number of persons treated at the dispensaries	20,791
Number of persons treated at the hospitals	942
Total number of persons treated	39,572
Number of visits made by the visiting physicians	29,837
Number of prescriptions put up at dispensaries	27,973
Number of operations performed at dispensaries	125
Whole number of vaccinations performed	59,919

Out of the whole number of patients treated by the officers of the Committee,—39,572,—there were but 136 deaths.

SHELTER COMMITTEE.

Lumber furnished for houses and houses built	7,721
Barrick houses built	1,347
Hospitals built	5
No. feet of lumber used	[illegible]
No. shingles used	[illegible]
No. lath used	29,000

The total expenditures of Committee, including lumber, labor, hardware, paper sheathing, furniture, chimneys, rents, teaming, etc., was $926,872 91.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

Correspondence Between the Secretary of State of Illinois and His Chief Assistant—Resignation of the Latter.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, April 6, 1872.

Colonel George H. Harlow:

DEAR SIR: Fair dealings is one of the principle which should be observed by men, and especially by one that has received, at my hands, the most liberal and gentlemanly treatment. Instead of being open and outspoken toward me, you have concealed the fact before me that you are a candidate for the nomination to this office, until I had learned it through other sources; it was also, during the last few weeks, frequently intimated to me that you are using every opportunity while on duty and under my employ in the office, and through others outside, to injure my reputation as an officer, in order to gain advantages over me. To these intimations I have paid but little attention; but, my dear sir, what would you do under such circumstances, as an officer? I have, of course, no objection to anybody's becoming a candidate for this office, but would it not have looked more fair and manly if you had resigned your position, instead of using it to your advantage as a candidate against your employer? As this has not been done, I feel myself compelled to ask you to resign said position, which I had given you over three years ago.

To this conclusion I have come since I have learned that an impression was also created that I would not be a candidate because you had turned out to be one in my place; everybody finding it quite natural that but one in the office would come before the convention. Very respectfully,

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, April 6, 1872.

Hon. Edward Rummel, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date, requesting me to resign my position as your assistant, has been handed to me. In response to your request, I herewith tender you my resignation as Assistant Secretary of State, which I have held for the past three years and over, said resignation to take effect Monday, April 8, 1872. But in doing this, I feel compelled to call your attention to some matters in your letter which demand some consideration.

First. Your intimation that I have not treated you fairly in every relation of life, officially or otherwise, is a grave error on your part. In all my relations with you I have endeavored to act the part of a gentleman, and you cannot point out one instance where I have not acted in a manner courteous to you, and in strict conformity with our different positions. I accepted the position as your assistant and undertook to perform the duties devolving upon me, with a determination and desire to perform the same in a prompt, correct, just, and impartial manner, and at the same time, it being my aim to do everything proper for your interests, not only in pecuniary matters, but also to the best of my ability, to systematize and conduct the work of this office in such a manner as would not reflect any discredit upon your administration of its affairs, or upon me as your assistant. How successful I have been, the records of the office will show. Whenever I found that your fees or emoluments, by fair, legitimate and lawful means, could be increased, I have not hesitated to work for that end; and when any measure was pending before the General Assembly in which you were interested, I have worked for its passage or defeat, as your interest might require; and the result has been, you have reaped a rich and abundant, yet a legitimate harvest, and my only reward has been the consciousness of having performed my duty towards you as your assistant. I refer to this simply to refresh your memory, and to prove I have not been derelict in any supposed duty I may have owed to you.

Second. You intimate I have for a long time been a candidate for the position you occupy, and yet, having failed to inform you of such aspirations, have been unfair to you. To this I will say that I know of no law or demand that prevents my friends from making a favorable mention of me in connection with the office of Secretary of State, for upon such notices it seems you have based your supposition that I was a candidate. During the past two weeks I have received letters from friends in all parts of the State, saying that it was their intention to present my name before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the nomination of Secretary of State. Of course I felt gratified by these proofs of friendship, and I replied that if I was the choice of the Convention, I would thankfully accept the honor conferred.

Third. You say it has been intimated to you that I have been using every opportunity while on duty and under your employ in the office, and through others outside, to injure your reputation as an officer in order to gain an advantage over you. You do not make this charge yourself, and therefore I cannot think you believe any such calumny, and he or they who make such a charge, or "intimated" the same to you, knew it was untrue in spirit and in fact, and therefore in reply to this intimation, I have simply to say that it has no foundation whatever, and the person or persons who made the charge to you, or intimated the same, made a wilful, deliberate, and malicious misstatement.

My resignation, of course, will relieve my friends and myself of any supposed breach of duty in connection with their desire to work for my nomination as the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. Had I continued to occupy the position of your Assistant, I should not have taken any active personal measures to obtain this nomination; but having, by your request, resigned that position, I feel that I have the right, and shall co-operate with my friends, and use all honorable means to secure said nomination.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. H. HARLOW.

EX-GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

Correspondence Between That Gentleman and Members of the Legislature.

He Consents to Be a Candidate for Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4, 1872.

Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Decatur, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: As the time approaches for the meeting of the Republican State Convention, at Springfield, for the nomination of a State ticket, etc., the question is often asked us whether you will consent to be a candidate for Governor again. We have said that we thought you would, but did not know.

We are for you, if you will consent to be a candidate. We believe the great majority of the party in the State are for you for Governor. We desire, as your friend, that you will write us, and let us know whether we are at liberty to say that you will accept the nomination for Governor if tendered to you, and become the standard-bearer of the party again in our State. Your friends,

O. F. Price, Jesse S. Hildrup, Jno. Stillwell, L. H. Kerr, Wm. H. King, Michael Donahue, J. McNulta, Wm. P. Chandler, Carlile Mason, Henry Sherrill, J. D. Easter, Phillip Collins, John Morris, W. T. Moffitt, T. Reinhard, J. W. Eddy, James P. Root, John C. Short, Anson L. Clark, John Humphrey, A. L. Rogers, And others.

DECATUR, Ill., April 9, 1872.

Hon O. F. Price, Jesse S. Hildrup, L. H. Kerr, William H. King, Michael Donahue, J. McNulta, Wm. P. Chandler, Carlile Mason, John Stillwell, Henry Sherrill, J. D. Easter, Phillip Collins, John Morris, W. T. Moffitt, T. Reinhard, J. W. Eddy, James P. Root, John C. Short, Anson L. Clark, John Humphrey, and A. L. Rogers:

GENTLEMEN: I feel that it is my duty as a Republican to answer a letter emanating from gentlemen who hold a high position, not only in our party, but as its representatives in the General Assembly of the State, in the same frank and candid spirit which characterizes yours to me.

I am not unmindful of the grave responsibilities to rest upon him who may be chosen by the people Governor of the State of Illinois. I know, in a State whose population is rapidly approaching three millions, with its wonderful resources of wealth, whose interests are great and constantly multiplying, demanding careful legislation, ceaseless attention and intelligent supervision, the chief executive officer of the State must consent to abandon almost entirely all private affairs, and give a watchful care to the public interests. With these well-grounded feelings, it is the truth to state, I have had no expectation, or wish, to become a candidate for Governor. Indeed, it will be far more compatible with my feelings to give a hearty and active support to some one of the many worthy and earnest Republicans of the State whom the Convention, to meet in the coming month, may choose for its candidate. It will doubtless be composed of intelligent, prudent, and earnest men, seeking the best interests of the country and the Republican party. If, however, the Convention, after meeting and deliberating on the subject, should, with unanimity, require my services, I would not feel at liberty to decline to yield to them.

The Republican party, great in its acts, great in its history, grand in its results, standing to-day as a guardian angel over the Republic, looking hopefully to the future, as it does with supreme satisfaction to the past, whose policy for twelve years is the policy of the nation, whose patriotism shines from every battle-field, whose wisdom is reflected in the just and humane laws under which we live and prosper to-day, is about to enter once more the contest for the public confidence and trust. It is beset with no sectional prejudices; it is hampered with no narrow local attachments; but, wise in its experiences, tried by the ordeal of national thoughts, ideas and theories, it reaches in its comprehensive policies over all the nation, responds to its multiplied and complex interests, and boldly meets on every hand the exacting requirements of a busy, intelligent, bold, and patriotic people. It has dealt with the most difficult questions of constitutional law, and has ever found, in the sense of equal liberty to all, that just interpretation which, fully protecting the private rights of the citizen, maintains the national authority, and secures the supremacy of the Union. It has expanded and enlarged the liberties of the people by amendments to the Constitution admitted on all hands at last, and after formidable efforts to thwart and defeat them, to be wise, just, and necessary. It has unflinchingly maintained the public faith, and given to the country a sound currency, whose circulation is as broad as the land, and adapted to every industrial, commercial, national, and individual want. It has kept steadily in hand the national finances, and preserved the public credit against the bitterest hostility ever waged by one political party against another, and from a spontaneous and wide system of internal taxation, forced upon us by the enemies of the country, eliminates the crude and oppressive, and, steadily, year by year, learning by experience, settles back into a safe, judicious, and universally accepted system, which, by the end of the present Congress, will oppress no industry, hinder no development, and harass no man willing to bear his just and reasonable share of the public burdens.

To the reduction of the tariff it is pledged by every consideration of expediency and the repeated declarations of party platforms, as rapidly as a regard to the enormous war debt, its annual interest, and a prudent consideration of the industries of the country, will allow. It seeks to build up no monopolies, it discriminates against no industries; it looks alone to the general good, and does not fear to meet every demand for relief, for personal protection, for good order, and at last has the satisfaction of presiding over a nation at peace with all the world, whose laws are respected, enforced, and obeyed at home.

To such a party the attachment of all who ever belonged to it is still due. Its career fills with pride the heart of every one registered upon its long roll of honor. I envy not the spirit of those who wish to tamper with this grand political organization, or to drag it down into dishonor and defeat. A few, it is true, seem willing, after having tired of the honor it has conferred upon them, and the bounty it has given them, to stay away, under one pretense or other, either of personal disappointment, defeated hopes, or some such imaginary grievance, into some speculative chances of making themselves more useful to mankind. Some of them aver there is now no great principle at stake about which men need differ, and, therefore, each may set up for himself in any new movement. Others very openly assert that the Missouri declaration (whatever that is) contains the principles for which they have always contended. But all concur in the demand for a complete amnesty to all, utterly forgetting the Republican party has long ago clothed with citizenship, and the ballot every man who ever bore arms against the Republic. It is true a few have not the inestimable privilege of holding office, but even this coveted boon is fairly promised them, and they are in a fair way to have it, unless they shall be coaxed to hold off until that uncertain time shall come when their new friends are to confer it. This would look like putting off amnesty a little too long.

Why this impatient haste to plant the seeds of discord in the ranks of the Republican party by those still claiming to be its friends? Is it safe to assume the disorganization of the Democratic party? Although defeated for twelve years, and over and over again admonished by the people that it cannot be trusted with power, it is, nevertheless, (though just now wearing the grim pretense of death), a formidable element, alert and ready at any moment to return under any advantages, compromises, or combinations, unchanged in principles, to the active control of the Government. In such an event everything would become unsettled, whereas now we have universal prosperity, with a steady increase of the wealth of the country and the individual; under an honest Administration, an abiding confidence by the people in the rectitude of the Government; the stability of our banking and currency system, well adjusted and thoroughly satisfactory in its operations, with all interests of the country working harmoniously together, by well settled rules, to which all are accustomed, needing and receiving only such modifications as experience shows necessary; taxation annually reduced; the revenue faithfully collected and honestly applied to the expenses of the Government; the prompt payment of the interest and the steady reduction of the national debt in amount far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the public credit. We should have, under the government of any other party, nothing but uncertainty, disturbance, instability, and general derangement. The country would be held in doubt, threatened with the repeal of the National Banking law, inflation of the currency, unrestricted free trade, and an entire abandonment of the wise and safe measures of public security, inaugurated by the Republican party. Trade would languish, capital would seek seclusion, the industries of the country would hesitate, if not decline, and no one could tell whether to stop or go forward in the commonest affairs of life. New and unsuccessful elements of discord would develop, and it is not too much to say that personal liberty would be less secure. To avoid the possibility of these unpleasant contingencies, let us remain true and faithful to the old standard which has thus far led us in triumph through perils such as never overtook a nation before; let us stand firmly upon the solid ground we have gained, and build upon this foundation a structure of freedom, prosperity, and beauty, that shall attract all nations, and render forever a great people the freest, the wisest, and the noblest of the earth. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. OGLESBY.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

The Movement in Iowa and Kentucky.

Rates of Fare to the Cincinnati Convention.

Iowa.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 8.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT

Had a slow start in this State, but is now taking hold, as evinced by the call for a meeting at Davenport on the 23d inst., to appoint delegates to Cincinnati. I am told that there has been no concert of action; yet the signers, and those known to be in the movement, give it significance.

JUDGE E. H. WILLIAMS,

of Clayton County, has resigned a seat on the Supreme Bench to give his time to railroads, and is now at the head of the narrow-gauge system in the State. He is one of the most radical, popular, and able men in the West. He called the first Anti-Nebraska meeting in Iowa.

GENERAL FITZ-HENRY WARREN

is the well-known accomplished gentleman who was formerly Assistant Postmaster General, and has since been State Senator, Foreign Minister, and was in the military service from Iowa, raising a regiment. His pen is as ready and company not less genial than eighteen years ago, when he lacked but one vote of being United States Senator, when Harlan was elected.

THE HON. JACOB BUTLER,

one of the early independent characters in speech when there is occasion, has fine literary taste, was a successful lawyer, is now a Bank President, with a competence, was one of the founders of the Republican party, and late Speaker of the Legislature.

THE HON. J. B. GRINNELL

is one of the "Old Guard," placing his time, money, and speech with his convictions. He wrote the first State address of the Republican party in Iowa; has often penned the resolutions of and presided at State Conventions; served in the Senate and in Congress, each for four years. A John Brown Abolitionist by reproach, the name is an honor now.

THE HON. D. C. CLOUD

was a strong, able, and early expounder of the Republican faith. Leaving the Democratic party, he was twice elected Attorney General, and may be as prominent in founding the Liberal party as in dividing the Democratic.

R. W. HUMPHREY, ESQ.,

of Floyd County, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, I am told is for Davis or any good man at Cincinnati. As a Trustee of the Agricultural College, and a politician of repute, his defection has meaning.

DR. J. C. WALKER,

of Ft. Madison, relieved of an important office by Johnson, has no second place among the true, hard working members of the party. He goes to Cincinnati, they say.

OTHER GENTLEMEN.

Senator Clausen, a fine lawyer and able legislator, with Representative Rolfs, Speaker *pro tem.* of the House, are ardent Liberals, and assert that the German press of the State is a unit against Grant, and it is very able and outspoken.

The Hon. J. H. Williamson, ex-Representative, speaks for a large class of influential farmers; and, with the above names, furnishes a refutation of the statement that Iowa is tranquil.

The Reformers promise to put up a State ticket, and make nominations in each Congressional District. This will give life to the canvass, and call out a German and fusion vote not thought of three months ago, provided a good ticket is set up at Cincinnati.

THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE

has able members, of good temper, and, as a whole, with popular presiding officers, will leave a fair record, provided they go home soon, of which there is now a prospect,—the farmers becoming uneasy on the opening of spring.

OBSERVER.

Kentucky.

The undersigned, citizens of Kenton County, and members of the Union Republican Party, sympathizing with the motives, and heartily indorsing the action of the majority of our delegates to the recent State Convention at Louisville, in withdrawing from that body when required, in effect, to pledge themselves to support General Grant for re-election to the Presidency, with the view of organizing that sentiment in Kentucky, propose that a Convention of such Republicans in the State as agree with us be held in the City of Covington, on Tuesday, April 30, 1872, to consult as to our duty under the circumstances, and with the view of acting in concert with the National Mass Convention which meets in Cincinnati on the following day.

In making this call, we deem it proper to solemnly disavow the encouragement of any movement designedly leading to the disorganization of the Republican party. It is our sincere desire to act within that organization. The principal object of the Cincinnati Convention, as we understand it to be, is to earnestly protest against the renomination of President Grant. To that end, we are willing to exhaust argument, persuasion, and entreaty, for we regard his renomination as one eminently unfit to be made, and, if made, we have no hesitation in declaring that we will not be bound by it. The nomination of any other good Republican, upon a platform of economy, honesty, reform, and amnesty, might be sustained by us; but we wish it to be distinctly understood that, unless such principles are announced as the basis of future political action, with a candidate in whom we have confidence, our co-operation is not to be counted upon. We have no confidence in President Grant; and only in the alternative of choosing between him and a Democratic candidate still more obnoxious, would we consent to vote for him.

It would, in our judgment, be the wisest policy of the Cincinnati meeting to forbear placing a ticket in the field; and issue an address to the American people setting forth the reasons for objecting to the renomination of President Grant, with the declaration of an unalterable determination to oppose his re-election. If the Philadelphia Convention, in the face of so respectable and so just a remonstrance, sees fit to yield to the clamor of office-holders, and persists in making the renomination, upon it the responsibility of the consequences must rest. In such an event, provision should be made for the calling of a delegated Convention, to assemble as soon thereafter as practicable, to nominate another candidate.

The Convention we call will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m. Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Carl Schurz, Governor B. Gratz Brown, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and other eminent men are among the invited speakers from abroad.

Wm. S. Rankin, Joseph Hermes, S. G. Burbridge, Robert Howe, H. O. Andrew, James Salt, Handy Howlett, J. H. Dixon, Julius Bertsch, Henry Henn, George Welling, E. C. Wilmot, Robert Warden, John Marshall, George A. Yates, Ben. P. Runkle, Alfred Marvin, L. D. Croninger, E. G. Hare, E. Fabra, Fred. Schuler, L. H. Bracker, Henry Schneider,

General Committee.

Rates of Fare.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The following schedule includes arrangements with railroads made up to the present date. As soon as rates with other roads are fixed it will be made public. The press throughout the country are respectfully requested to give publicity to these rates of fare.

Round trip to Cincinnati, or return, from—

St. Louis	$15.00	Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Chicago	12.00	Buffalo	[illegible]
Baltimore	16.00	Cleveland	[illegible]
New York	24.00	Louisville	[illegible]
Philadelphia	20.00	Indianapolis	[illegible]
Harrisburg	16.00	Toledo	[illegible]

The Atlantic & Great Western Railway, by W. B. Shattuc, General Ticket Agent, agrees to sell round trip tickets, from all its stations, on April 30 and May 1, 1872—good for return one day after adjournment of Convention, at one and one-fifth of the regular fare.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, by W. B. Hale, same as Atlantic & Great Western Railway, except return limited to May 5, 1872, inclusive.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, by C. K. Lord, same as Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, by J. W. Pillsbury, agrees to sell round trip tickets, April 30 and May 1, 1872—good for return till May 4, inclusive, at two cents per mile each way.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroads, agree to sell round trip tickets April 30 and May 1, 1872, good for return till and including May 4, 1872, from all stations, at two cents per mile each way.

The Dayton & Michigan Railroad, same as Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Roads, except sale will be confined to April 29 and 30, 1872.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
Chairman of Committee on Transportation.

A Splendid Variety

of dry goods, woollens, ready-made clothing, millinery goods, parasols, ribbons, straw goods, and notions will be sold at auction this morning at the new Red-Front Auction House, Nos. 85 and 87 South Canal street. This is the finest auction house in this city. If you have any kind of merchandise to sell, do not forget that the old firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co. are now prepared to sell anything that can be sold.

—An exchange tells how a servant girl mended her stockings: When a hole appeared in the toe, Bridget tied a string around the stocking above the aperture, and cut off the projecting portion. This operation was repeated as often as necessary, each time pulling the stocking down a little, until at last it was nearly all cut away, when Bridget sewed on new legs, and thus kept her stockings always in repair.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,

FACTORY AND SALESROOM,
86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

"BEWARE OF VIDDERS."

A Timely Warning for the Relief and Aid Society.

An Army of Fire Widows About to Descend Upon and Crush the Association.

Wirt Dexter, Laird Collier, and the Other Gentlemen to Be Ruthlessly Destroyed.

Woe and Desolation About to Become Permanent Guests in the Households of the Offenders.

Sights, Scenes, and Sounds of the Great Widows' Mass Meeting of Yesterday Afternoon.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Jackson street, from Desplaines to Sangamon, was the scene of great excitement. Heads were thrust as far as the laws of gravity and window-sashes would permit into the street, while bodies were wedged so firmly into the orifices that the question suggested itself as to the possibility of even separating them without recourse to mallet and cold chisel. The street itself was exceedingly lively. Around gates and against fences were gathered groups of wonder-stricken gazers, who seemed to be suffering from the effects of some dire calamity. Their gaze was centered upon one particular spot, opposite No. 142½ on the street, and their countenances betokened curiosity in its most consuming phase. And it was not unprovoked entirely. The house bearing the number above mentioned was indeed a curiosity. From the gate to the door of the house was a throng of women of all ages, and nearly all conditions of life. In the inner room was a continuation of the outside throng, resembling nothing so much as the time-honored sardine box. There were but few chairs, and those were occupied by five or six young men of gleeful visage, whose sharpened pencils and wide expanse of paper explained the interest taken in their comfort by the ladies.

Not to keep the reader in a painful state of suspense as regards the nature of the gathering, it may be at once stated that the enormous crowd was made up of widows!

There were enough of them to certify to the occupancy of a first-class cemetery; enough to deter any young man contemplating matrimony from fulfilling his reckless intention; enough, indeed, to justify a far more extravagant caution than Mr. Weller's oft-quoted warning, "Beware of vidders."

If the number of the bereaved was discouraging, their purpose was sufficient to curdle the warmest blood in the darkest of black-pudding. Vengeance was written in legible characters upon their countenances; they thirsted for it, and it was evident they would not be trifled with. Fortunately their anger was directed against no one individual, for no one individual could live against the storm of indignation pent up in these heaving bosoms. It was the much-abused Relief and Aid Society who were to be assailed, and, from the appearance of things, woe and desolation were about to be permanent guests in the households of the offenders.

So thickly were the widows standing around that they resembled bees, their individuality lost by their ferocity as a whole, and the mechanical pressure excited against each by her neighbors. Toward the centre of the room was an unoccupied chair, against which the swarm swung and then rebounded with force.

Presently a voice was heard from amid the swarm, and the words "Call the meeting to order." It was soon perceptible that the meeting had been called to order, for a general buzz of lamentation was emitted by the swarm. On a close investigation it was found that the hum signified approval, and that the chair was occupied. The occupant was a long, thin lady, who wore eye glasses. Her hands twitched nervously, as if conscious of their individual exaltation to preside at that meeting, and impatient to exhaust themselves in angular gestures above the crowd.

Suddenly, and with one fell jerk, the lady straightened herself out like a spasmodic telescope, and inquired the pleasure of the meeting. The meeting appeared to have no pleasure to speak of, which, considering its unpleasant surroundings, was not surprising.

Suddenly again, and with even less warning than before, the lady fell back into the chair.

Hereupon a rotund, jolly-looking female, known as Mrs. E. J. Blatchford, rolled up and said she was most unanimously opposed to mass meetings as a general thing. But she held—she might say it to the meeting without fear of contradiction—she held a proud, a very proud position, a position higher than the positions generally held by women; and such a position as any woman would deem it at all necessary to hold.

Here the speaker besought the reporters to have a little mercy upon her, and make all due allowances for her syntactical delinquencies.

Money, continued the speaker, had been sent to the sufferers in this country, and the public had a right to know precisely what disposition had been made of it. England had alone subscribed $800,000, and as an Englishwoman she wanted some of it. She would like, above all things, if the meeting had no solid objections, if time would permit, to read a letter she had indited to the Executive Committee.

The meeting was too much exhausted to offer the solid objection anticipated, and mildly submitted to its fate.

The contents of this letter were dismal in the extreme. They set forth that the deponent had once been in possession of a handsome competency, averaging $3,000 a year before the fire. She was the tenant of no less a person than Robert Lincoln; that, in short, she wanted compensation for having been burnt out, to the extent of about $800; that her communication had been signed by any number of eminent citizens, and that they were willing to testify to the excellence of her reputation. The letter further set forth her wrongs; that she had met one Wirt Dexter, and had been referred by him to one Laird Collier (pronounced as if spelled with ten acre capitals) at the Church of the Messiah; that she had been turned away without assistance, and been referred to the Christian Church. That her application made in writing had been approved, and disapproved, and sent back, and sent forth, and regarded by some as favorable and another as unfavorable, until she lost all confidence in human nature, and all respect for the Relief and Aid Society, and all compunction as to how, where, or by what means she should recover the money sent from England.

Many groans, each more dismal than the last, greeted this melancholy document, which covered about sixteen square yards of closely written paper, and must have produced no less dangerous a disorder than brain fever and convulsions upon the person who read it through. Indeed, one young widow recklessly whispered that she did not wonder at Mrs. Blatchford's application being rejected after that.

But this was not all. Mrs. Blatchford exhibited to the sympathetic gaze of the swarm, a paper sent to her by the Society rejecting her application.

"How much did you receive from the Society, Mrs. Blatchford?" inquired THE TRIBUNE reporter.

"Well, I asked for enough—I got $250," responded that lady, with hesitation.

A nervous voice, proceeding from the chair in the centre of the room, inquired who was Secretary of the meeting.

Several persons said Mrs. Blatchford was Secretary.

Mrs. Blatchford insisted to the reporter that she sought no notoriety in this respect, and that she was actuated only by motives of the purest philanthropy in accepting so onerous a position.

But the recital of Mrs. Blatchford's woes was by no means terminated. In point of fact, they had only just begun. Opening a basket, Mrs. Blatchford produced a small package, which she regarded with the most ineffable scorn. "This," said Mrs. Blatchford, looking at it with withering contempt, "this is coffee."

The crowd gazed scornfully at the package, and repeated that this was coffee, and looked at each other as if to say, "Disgusting!"

Mrs. Blatchford flung it down, and pulled forth another package, saying, with bitter irony, "This is tea!" Whereupon the crowd again looked at one another and said this was tea.

"And this is sugar, disgusting!" said Mrs. Blatchford, and the other widows said it was "disgusting."

"I got this from the Society," pursued Mrs. Blatchford, "but this is not all. It's bad enough for one week, indeed; but look at that, will you? Look at it, you reporters; that's beef!" said Mrs. Blatchford, dwelling on the last word as if it made her mouth water; "smoked beef, it's unfit for human food."

As she uttered the last words, a piece of dark brown something fell heavily on the table, and was generally inspected. It was, or had been, smoked beef, but exposure to a hot fire, or preservation in a damp cellar for some months, probably since it was given out by the Relief Society, had, in a measure, detracted from its appetizing qualities.

The meeting grew very much demoralized, and said the beef was very bad. The babies, terrified by the unusual vigor of the feminine voice, set up one concerted howl, and the widows who came for the purpose of getting some good out of the meeting looked dismally at one another.

"I am going to send this to the Lord Mayor of London," burst in Mrs Blatchford, in a loud voice; "I am well known in the old country. I've got some influence there, anyway. It's too bad. I've got the affidavits of eighty-six different ladies, I have! It's going to the Lord Mayor of London."

The ladies appeared to appreciate highly the honor that was about to be conferred alike upon the beef and the affidavits.

Mrs. Blatchford then read a letter accusing the press of combining with the Relief Society and drawing pay for their services in bolstering up the iniquities of that organization. But it was found that the communication was anonymous, and was therefore not to be relied on.

Mrs. Blatchford then said the respectable classes had been neglected entirely, while the lower orders had received all they wanted.

"That's so, marm," put in a widow.

"I tell you, yes," rejoined Mrs. Blatchford. "The better class are the sufferers!"

Here a quiet lady, well dressed, and rather pale, said, "I don't think that any intentional wrong has been done any one."

"Your name," said Mrs. Blatchford.

"My name is Mrs. Crandall," said the lady, "and I live at No. 770 West Adams street. I believe there's a good deal of trouble has arisen from misunderstandings. I am convinced that not a single injustice has been purposely done."

The nerves of the meeting, reporters, speaker, and the sensitive widows were shaken suddenly.

The Chairman had risen to her full height in a second, as if pulled up by a string. She rose up to say that this meeting was called for Widows; its object was to hear the Relief Society condemned; it was not going to hear a defence. Let the intruder sit down.

Mrs. Crandall believed she had a right to speak at such a meeting. If she hadn't, no one had. She believed if any well-conducted and properly certified widow presented herself to the Relief Society she would be courteously received.

Voices loud in condemnation of so extraordinary a proposition were heard on every side. The meeting was for vengeance, and no palliation was allowable.

"Let the widows be heard first," said the presiding officer. "Let those who are for the Society stand here, and those against it there," and the speaker designated the positions to be taken.

It was fortunate that no heed was paid to this demand, for suffocation and mutilation would undoubtedly have ensued in that crowded apartment.

It was determined, therefore, to hear only complaining widows, and to hear their complaints in as brief a form as possible.

Mrs. Clark, of No. 121 Sedgwick street, who was trying to commit suicide by placing her head in the middle of the room while her body mingled with those of the crowd on the balcony, wrote a note to the Secretary, who was actuated only by feelings of philanthropy, and begged her to read it.

The Secretary read it. It was to the effect that the writer applied to the Society for $200; that she received a notice that her application was disapproved; that an examination of the book showed that she had been allowed $50, and that therefore that $50 had found its way into the pocket of some clerk of the Society. [Sensation.]

The Chair wanted order, and endeavored to enforce it, but the crowd grew disorderly. Some one had said that Mrs. Crandall was a visitor for the Society; a widow remembered having seen her; she was a paid visitor; a hireling; she had not been burnt out; that was where the relief money went to; that was where the leak was. This discovery created much excitement, and provoked comments of by no means a flattering character.

When order was restored, Mrs. A. N. Dunn addressed the meeting by proxy. The proxy said Mrs. Dunn applied for lumber to build a house, and the Society built her one; but it was built on the wrong lot, and she wanted money to move it, and could not obtain it. She thought she ought to have it.

Mrs. M. J. Tucker said she had sent in an application for $600, indorsed by a dozen respectable gentlemen. She wanted to be set up in business. She only received $200. What was $200?

The meeting had borne the previous recital of woes with increasing displeasure, but this last one was the last straw. The concourse grew turbulent and abused Mrs. Crandall. It spurned the offensive smoked beef, slighted the Chairman, and wanted to go out.

The reporters leaped at the suggestion, and hinted at the superior romance attaching to out-door gatherings. In less than a minute the crowd had hurtled around the house. Mrs. Blatchford stood triumphantly on the balcony, and waved her hand, in which were several papers. She said: "These are resolutions, I am going to read; now listen, here is the first:

Resolved, That, in consequence of the fact of having assembled ourselves and shown our grievances real, and, in many cases, of a startling character, we pass a vote of censure against the following persons, one by one, in order as here named: Wirt Dexter, Robert Laird Collier, F. M. Rockwell, O. C. Gibbs, E. E. England, Dr. H. Johnston. Upon the principles of general bad management, we declare that they have failed to perform their duties as almoners of the world's charity in an honorable and impartial manner.

She called upon her hearers to adopt this resolution by raising their hands. [Cries of "Colonel Williams and Laird Collier."]

The resolution was adopted amid applause.

The second resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That all ladies or other persons who have been disapproved, and those who have been approved, and have received only a part of the amount of their application, be requested to address a letter to No. 142½ West Jackson street, naming therein the amount for which they applied, and the sum received, together with other circumstances concerning their success with the Relief and Aid Society.

This resolution was also received with vociferous applause, and promptly adopted by raising the right hand.

The third was as follows:

Resolved, That we being ladies, and unable to act on our own behalf without receiving the animadversions of the press of the country in which we live, do therefore appeal to the citizens of Chicago, and request them to immediately call a mass meeting, at which a Committee of twenty-five or more will be appointed, that shall have the power and right, and be commanded, to proceed to Standard Hall, or other place where the papers of the Relief and Aid Society are kept, and, in behalf of us, as sufferers, examine our accounts, to learn if fraud has not been practised in our having been wholly disapproved, or in having received so small a portion of the sum for which we learned we had been approved.

This was also adopted.

Mrs. Blatchford then read the following:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to N. S. Bouton for his gentlemanly action towards us whenever in his power.

But the widows would not have it. They came to destroy and condemn, and not to commend. They had tasted the blood of denunciations and nothing but denunciation could appease their ravings. Hence only four hands were raised.

A similar resolution, commending and indorsing the *Times* and *Mail* as champions of sorrowing widowhood, was also contemptuously treated.

Mrs. Blatchford again took up her parable, and said ex-Mayor Mason should be taken to task for handing the relief money over to the Society. That Society was to relieve paupers. "We are not paupers," said Mrs. Blatchford, with an air of deep abhorrence. "Paupers! we are not paupers, I tell you! Who is Wirt Dexter?" she added, suddenly. "Who is Wirt Dexter, I should like to know?" No one giving any answer to the question, it must be supposed that the identity of that gentleman must be otherwise explained.

The audience was again getting excited over the question as to who Wirt Dexter was, when their attention was again directed to Mrs. Crandall, and Mrs. Fowler, who stood by her, below and near to the balcony.

Mrs. Blatchford accused her of being a "visitor."

Mr. Fowler said the lady was not a "visitor." She was certainly employed by the Society, but was no visitor. She would like Mrs. Blatchford to correct that statement.

"Correct nothing," said that lady, with wonderful sharpness. "Here's a woman knows her."

"Yes," said a broad-faced widow, with unpleasant features, "I'll aw— I know she is; she visited me and reported unfavorable."

"But I give you the word of a clergyman's wife that she is not."

"I don't care," said Mrs. Blatchford, "for a hundred clergymen's wives, or clergymen either! This woman knows her, and she'll answer for who she is."

The discussion was getting unpleasantly warm, and a reporter suggested to the voluble female on the balcony to adjourn the meeting, when another excitement was occasioned by the widow who knew the lady to be a visitor. She exclaimed: "There's a man in woman's clothes there! He is!! Look at him!!! Short hair, hard face, fur cap!"

Sure enough, there stood a very masculine-looking widow, dressed as reported by the excited recognizer of Relief visitors. A catastrophe seemed imminent, but attention was again called off by a verbal hornet's nest around the camp of Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Crandall, who then withdrew. Threats of personal violence were made, but fortunately there was decency enough among the discontented relics of deceased husbands to prevent so disgraceful an outrage.

The crowd gradually thinned out and Mrs. Blatchford was left discussing with a reporter, the only male representative left, the most delicate mode of establishing the true sex of the epicene intruder.

A further meeting is threatened.

BUILDERS AND THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Important Meeting of the Board of Public Works—A Brick Addition Can be Made to a Frame House—A Frame House Cannot be Raised above the Grade Line for the Purpose of Adding a Ground Floor.

The Board of Public Works held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss several questions relative to the fire ordinance, which have been raised by builders and others. There were also present the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and the Police Commissioners. The right of a person to build a brick addition to a frame house using only three walls, was first disposed of. The fire ordinance seems to contemplate that four walls should be put in, three outside walls and a party wall. After the three outside walls have been erected, can the wooden party-wall be torn down so as to connect the front part of the building with the rear? This was the question to be answered, and it was decided that the building of the three brick walls would be a sufficient compliance with the ordinance; that the party-wall is only required to be of brick when it is a new wall to connect with another building that is being erected. Where the party-wall is already constructed of frame, the ordinance does not require that it should be torn down and replaced with brick. All those present did not coincide with this decision, but the majority did, and it is therefore final.

The next point raised was, whether a person had the right to convert a stable into a dwelling house. After a protracted discussion, it was decided that, under the ordinance, a man had the right to make repairs not exceeding 50 per cent, and if he can change a stable into a dwelling house without incurring more than that expense, he may do so; provided that he does not increase the dimensions of the building. He cannot raise it higher, nor make it wider or longer. He may, however, raise it to grade, but cannot add another story. The Board unanimously decided that in all cases where persons undertake to raise a building higher than the ordinance provides, they shall be arrested and fined. The contractor and all the workmen engaged in the raising are also liable. If the offence is repeated, even every fifteen minutes, the persons will be similarly dealt with. The reasoning which led to this ultimatum was this: If a man can raise a building three feet above the limit of the ordinance, he can raise it fifty feet, practically making a farce of the ordinance.

Although no reference was made to it at the meeting, the last point was without doubt brought up by a proposition of Mr. E. F. Runyan. He owns a barn on the corner of Lincoln and Lake streets, and intends to raise it three feet, put in a brick foundation, and fix it up as a dwelling-house. Under the decision given he is inhibited from doing so, but he declared it to be his purpose to carry out his plan, and make a test case, should he be arrested and fined.

The Mayor said, yesterday, if an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, the city would be prepared for a long fight to sustain the provisions of the fire ordinance.

Another Railroad Disaster.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A terrible railroad disaster occurred this morning, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad. The train leaving Paterson for Hackensack, at 8 a. m., was passing over Saddle River bridge, two and a half miles above Hackensack, when the structure suddenly gave way, hurling the train into the water below. John R. Doremus, brakeman, was instantly killed. The baggagemaster, name unknown, had one of his legs broken, and a passenger was injured in a similar manner. David Blanvelt, Conductor, was badly bruised about the head, and is in a precarious condition. Isaac Wortendy, Probate Judge of Bergen County, was terribly injured. Twenty-five or thirty passengers were taken from the wreck in a more or less injured condition. Had the water in the river been at the usual depth, none of the passengers could have escaped. A large force has since been engaged in clearing the wreck, and in alleviating the sufferings of the injured.

The Fore Murder Trial in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The Fore murder trial progressed to-day. The defence examined several witnesses, proving that Fore was in a highly excited, even frenzied, state of mind for several days previous to the homicide, and that he talked incessantly about his wife's application for a divorce. He accused Mr. and Mrs. Beach of influencing her course, and expressed great fear that Mrs. Beach, her sister, would lead her from the path of virtue.

SHERMAN OUSTED.

Conclusion of the Trial of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Testimony of Citizens and Central Station Officials.

The Accused Found Guilty of Incompetency, Using Abusive Language, Etc., and Dismissed.

The trial of Wells Sherman, before the Board of Police, was resumed yesterday morning, all the Commissioners being present, and the same counsel on both sides as on the preceding day.

IN A SALOON.

Frederick J. Smith, sworn and examined: Was one of the proprietors of a saloon on Adams street; was part proprietor in February and March last; knew Sherman about two months; saw Sherman in the saloon twice, one of the times was in the evening about 7 o'clock; generally closed at 7 o'clock; he was taking a drink; Thomas Quaney was bar tender at the time; he was a step-son of witness; and always went home at 6 o'clock in the evening.

HOW SHERMAN SWORE.

William Carman testified: He was custodian of stolen property since 1868; was on duty at police headquarters; saw the Deputy frequently; knew that Sherman used profane language several times to citizens; did not remember the words; the citizens were on police business; their conduct was good; the language used by Sherman was profane and coarse; could not tell how often he spoke in that way; it was since the fire; heard him swear at citizens; citizens went in to ask questions; Sherman answered them, and they not understanding, asked him again, and then he replied coarsely.

THE BAR-TENDER'S STORY.

Thomas Quaney testified that he was bar keeper at No. 139 Adams street; saw Sherman in there some time in March; on one occasion he took a drink; on another, he took a drink and stayed half an hour, talking to some gentlemen; he did not play cards; the gentlemen were mostly strangers to witness; Sherman remained there about half an hour.

No cross-examination.

PROFANITY.

Joseph Dixon testified that he was a member of the police force; saw the Deputy daily, at headquarters; heard him, at times, using language unbecoming an officer to persons telling him about things that were lost; he would say, "All right, sir; all right, sir;" then they would speak to him again, and he would reply, "Go on, sir; go on, sir; I'm attending to this, by G—d;" this occurred frequently; cases occurred where parties were under the influence of liquor, and he would order them out of the station; there were several of such cases; could not specify one; Sherman's manner on these occasions was, "I've heard your story, and I don't want to hear any more about it." The last case he remembered occurred before the fire.

John B. Paine said he had been on duty at headquarters during the last year; heard Sherman use sharp language; did not know that he heard him swear, and did not know but he did; heard him order citizens out of the office; it was not a common thing, or of frequent occurrence; the citizens behaved well; sometimes they talked back; Sherman did not appear to be under the influence of liquor.

Cross-examined: It was not an everyday occurrence; it occurred several times; citizens used to suggest what they would like to have Sherman do in making up cases; would judge from what he said that Sherman had heard enough; knew that persons used to take up much time with repetitions of their statements.

Horace Elliott, Frank Wentworth, and two gentlemen named Cash, were called, but were not on hand.

THE CASE RESTED.

Mr. Stiles said that in their absence they would close; reserving the privilege of calling them subsequently.

The officer reported that he had summoned one Mr. Cash and Mr. Wentworth. Mr. C. had to attend a meat market, and could not come, and Mr. W. said it was pay-day, and he could not come.

Mr. Felker said that after a consultation, Sherman and his counsel had concluded to rest the case in the hands of the Commissioners, without argument.

Mr. Talcott said the case would be taken under advisement, and the decision would be announced as soon as possible.

DISCHARGED FROM THE FORCE.

The Board went into secret session, and in about an hour it was announced that the Deputy Superintendent had been discharged from the force.

It was ascertained that the following is the result of the deliberations of the Board while in secret session:

First charge—Incompetency, lack of energy and judgment, guilty; Talcott, Rehm, and Sheridan.

Second charge—Using coarse, profane, and insolent language, not guilty; Talcott, Rehm, and Sheridan.

Third charge—Discharging prisoners before trial, guilty; Talcott, Rehm, and Sheridan.

Fourth charge—"Pulling" disorderly house in disobedience of orders. Guilty, Talcott and Rehm; not guilty, Sheridan.

Fifth charge—Employing members of the police force for his private benefit, painting his barn, and nursing his father, and allowing them to draw full pay. Guilty, Talcott, Rehm and Sheridan.

Sixth charge—Inattention to duty, in visiting a saloon while on duty, and playing cards therein. The specification of playing cards was not sustained, but the charge of inattention to duty was unanimously sustained.

Seventh charge—Intoxication. Not guilty,—unanimous.

Mr. Rehm moved that Sherman be discharged.

Mr. Talcott seconded the motion.

Mr. Sheridan moved that he be reduced to the rank of Sergeant.

The amendment was lost, and the motion to discharge from the force prevailed:

Yeas—Talcott and Rehm.

Nay—Sheridan.

Adjourned.

A NUISANCE TO BE ABATED.

Solicitors and Runners for Wabash Avenue Stage Lines to be Severely Dealt With Unless They Behave Themselves.

Much complaint has lately been made concerning the conduct of certain solicitors or runners for the omnibus lines. It is alleged that, particularly at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, these runners are noisy, use bad language, and harass and vex citizens in their efforts to get patrons for their respective lines of omnibuses. The Mayor of the city wishes to call the attention of the police to the following provisions of the ordinance in regard to runners. Section 8, Chapter 34, Revised Ordinances:

No porter or runner shall, at any time or place, when engaged in his employment, make any unusual noise or disturbance, make use of any profane, obscene, or boisterous language, or use any language, or be guilty of any act, calculated to disturb the public peace or the good order of the city, or harass, vex, or disturb strangers or citizens.

Section 10, same chapter:

Any person who shall violate any section, or any clause or provision of any section, of this chapter, or shall fail to perform any act or thing required hereby, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum of money not less than $5 nor more than $100, and may be imprisoned in the Bridewell for the space of ninety days at hard labor, or both, in the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had; and, if committed by any such licensed porter or runner herein provided for, his license may be revoked, in the discretion of the Mayor.

It will be seen that the police have only to do their duty to prevent such conduct on the part of these runners. It will not take much time to revoke the license of any obstreperous runner who refuses to obey any reasonable request of the police as to their conduct at places where passengers are solicited.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Our Streets.

Mr. H. D. Chapin, of No. 562 Wabash avenue, sends us the following slip, clipped from the second number of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, April 11, 1840, just thirty-two years ago to-day, which seems to be very applicable to the present time:

OUR STREETS.—Has it been your fate, reader, to travel, within the last ten days, through any of the thoroughfares of this goodly city? We do not mean on foot, floundering—if you are male—through the muddy road to the middle of your over all boots, or skipping—if you are feminine on tip toe from one precarious plank to another, on our sidewalks, *par courtesie*, and only reefing your dress from the invidious mire, which soils, alas, your pretty ankle—not on foot, we mean.

But have you driven through our streets in wagon—double or single—barouche, buggy, sulky or other vehicle whatsoever; and, if you have, did your patience or your horse stand the trial best? Verily you have performed a feat greater than the passage of Mahomet's bridge to Paradise. But things are mending a little; our excellent Street Commissioner is doing wonders, and the weather occasionally helps him a little.

Is it not time that something should be done to mend our streets (the American would say our *ways*) permanently? Ought not a greater portion of our city revenue, which is, in these times, no trifle, to be expended in making our streets at least passable at all times?

What say you, Aldermen?

A Tea Forgery.

A youth named Thomas Jordan, who was recently released from the Bridewell, is in trouble again, he having been arrested on Tuesday for alleged forgery. It is charged that he affixed the signature of Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the *Times*, to an order for a chest of tea, and sent a colored man to a store after the goods. The mission of the colored man was successful, and he took the tea to a house on the North Side, receiving his pay from Jordan for the work. The bill for the tea was presented to Mr. Storey, and the order was pronounced fraudulent. Jordan was arrested by Detective Elliott, and yesterday had a hearing before Justice Scully. He was remanded, in default of $1,000 bail, for a further hearing to-day.

Everything.

The *debris* of North Market Hall was sold at auction yesterday for $129.

—A deaf and dumb man named Dobney was run over and killed by an express train on the Northwestern Railroad, near Lake Forest, on Tuesday evening.

—The Supreme Court at Ottawa, yesterday granted a *supersedeas* in the case of ex-Alderman Walsh, convicted at the February term of the Criminal Court, of bribery and corruption.

—A Committee of the Board of Health has been appointed to confer with the Board of Police, with a view of obtaining permission for the sanitary policemen to wear stars.

—Geo. M. Gray, Esq., of this city, has been appointed General Eastern Agent of the Pullman Car Company, to take charge of the New York office, recently established by the Company.

—Dr. J. M. Ritter, an old and wealthy citizen of Jacksonville, and Mr. C. L. Boardman, of Winona, Minn., like all other enterprising men, have come to Chicago, to make this city their permanent home.

—The Mayor yesterday revoked the saloon license of Daniel Biggs, at No. 457 South Clark street, the charge being that Daniel maintained a house of ill-fame and a disorderly rancho generally.

—Members and friends are invited to attend a lecture on the "Roman Question," to be delivered at the Jesuit College, at 8 o'clock this evening, before the Catholic Debating Society of the Holy Family Parish, by the President, Rev. Father De Blieck.

—The Chicago firm of Wicker, Meckling & Co., consisting of Messrs. Charles G. Wicker, Joel H. Wicker, J. S. Meckling and M. Wescott, are constructing the eastern division of the Dakota Southern Railroad, from Sioux City to Yankton, 60 miles.

—At a public meeting, held on Tuesday evening, by the citizens and property owners of the suburban village of Thatcher, located on the Galena & Northwestern Railway, it was voted to change the name of that village to River Park.

—The Chicago Oratorio Society meets this evening for rehearsal in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. All members are earnestly desired to attend the rehearsals.

—Michael Clifford, who was struggling with Martin Crane when the latter shot himself, was fined $5 by Justice Scully yesterday for "disorderly conduct." The occurrence was alluded to in Wednesday's TRIBUNE.

—There was an unusually brilliant display of aurora borealis last evening. To the north and northeastward the horizon was illuminated by rich displays, while a broad belt of light seemed to emerge from the lake, and extend to the centre of the heavens.

—Mr. Z. M. Hall, the grocer, has presented the fire insurance patrol with a check for $100 in consideration of their timely and efficient service in saving his stock from total loss on Tuesday. His goods were covered with canvas by the patrol, and were so little damaged that he was able to resume business at once.

—The residence of M. A. Phelps, No. 1111 West Washington street, was robbed of about $150 worth of clothing yesterday afternoon. The robber was a pedler. These fellows have been doing considerable stealing lately, and it would be well for housekeepers and domestics to keep an eye fixed on them while they are around.

—A lad named John Gallagher broke one finger and mashed another, last evening. He had been riding on a wagon, and while attempting to jump out while the horse was in motion, caught his right hand in the end board, with the result stated. He lives at No. 565 West Washington street, whither he was taken.

—The annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions for the Northwest will be held to-day in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets. Meeting in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock. The ladies of the city are earnestly requested to be present.

—The Home Philomathian Club give a musical and dramatic entertainment this evening at the Church, No. 535 Monroe street, corner of Laflin, for the benefit of the Woman's Home. Two plays will be given—"Coupon Bonds" and "Betsy Baker." The vocal music will be by Mr. [illegible] and his pupil, Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Clark will preside at the pianoforte.

—By reference to the amusement column it will be seen that Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson is prepared to receive classes at her residence, No. 75 Twenty-fourth street. She will devote special attention to elocution, together with a thorough and critical study of the English classics.

—James McNulty, of No. 45 North Water street, sustained severe injuries yesterday afternoon, while at work at the corner of Dearborn and Kinzie streets, a portion of a brick cornice falling on him, cutting his head in several places. He was taken home and attended to by a physician.

—Two misses, Martha Richmond and Maggie Marsh, were before Justice Scully, yesterday, for passing a counterfeit $50 greenback. They claimed that they were unaware of the nature of the bill, but were held in $700 bail for a further hearing this morning. The mother of one of the girls said she found the bill, and gave it to her daughter to make purchases with, being ignorant that it was not genuine.

—The Board of Health, yesterday, awarded the garbage and ashes contract to Pater Downey, at $10 a day. The contract for the removal of dead animals was withheld for another week, in order that the matter may be investigated. Many straw bids were received for the garbage contract, Downey being the lowest responsible bidder.

—The ladies of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street, intend giving a grand testimonial supper at their church this evening for the benefit of the widow of the late Rev. T. M. Goodfellow. It is hoped that the friends of this most estimable lady will bear this occasion in mind, and attend, and thus give her a substantial evidence of the high regard in which she is held by them.

—Fred. Moesch, the police officer on duty at Randolph street bridge, states that he was on duty Tuesday at the time the fire broke out in Lind's Block, and was the first one who saw it. He turned in the alarm from the nearest box at once, but it was out of order, and the fire department was not notified until Moesch, who returned to the building, had sent another officer to turn in the alarm from the Market street box.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Established January, 1856, burned out October 9, 1871, resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building, now occupy building Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

On THURSDAY morning, April 11, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

On THURSDAY morning, APRIL 11, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING AND Lot 64 by 121 Feet, Corner of Park-av. and Page-st.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, AT 11 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell, without reserve, the elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 79 Park-av., corner of Page. The main building is 31 by 34, with a wing running back 16 feet by 28, containing 12 rooms, besides closets, pantries, bathroom and laundry, furnace, cooking range, and gas fixtures. The house is one of the best finished and arranged on the West Side.

The lot is 64 feet front by 121½ feet deep to an alley. The barn is built of brick, 24 by 24.

The property has an incumbrance of $14,000, with interest at 9 per cent, which can remain any length of time desired. The title is unquestionable.

For further particulars inquire of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner of Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale

On Thursday, April 11, at 9 1-2 a.m., Of Rich Furniture, in Parlor and Chamber Suits, Side Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Hat Trees, Lounges, Chairs, &c.

A large assortment of Glassware, by the package, and 35 crates of Crockery and Rockingham Ware, in open lots.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

We are still at the Natural Front Store, with the richest display of HOUSEHOLD GOODS that was ever offered at auction.

Rich Parlor and Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-top Side Boards, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Marble-top Tables, Mirrors, Office and Parlor Desks, Chairs, Carpets, Stoves, etc., etc.; 25 crates Crockery and Rockingham Ware; 75 casks Glassware, assorted.

Also several lots of Household Goods from dwellings on Wabash-av.

OPEN and TOP BUGGIES at 12 o'clock.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

291 and 293 Michigan-av.

Friday, April 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., WILL BE SOLD New Parlor Suits,

Consigned by a dealer retiring from business from Cleveland, Ohio. Goods first-class. Besides a great variety of Chamber Sets, Side Boards, Book-Cases, Etageres, Hall Trees, Library, wood and marble-top Tables, Chairs, etc.

Also 265 Walnut Spindle Beds, 400 Cane and Wood-Seat Chairs, from Central Hall, Twenty-second st.

Also second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Silverware, etc.

We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and retail new goods at their prices. Before buying take a memorandum of prices and styles of other houses and come to us, and we can save you from 20 to 40 per cent, and guarantee goods in style and quality.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, And Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

SPECIAL SALE of new furniture, carpets, mattings, spring beds, etc.

Also, an assortment of office desks at auction, Thursday morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 44 State-st. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

All lines of street cars pass our door.

BANKRUPT SALE, Thursday, April 18,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

AT 579 STATE-ST.,

Of ready-made Clothing, Shirts, Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, fixtures, &c., comprising stock of A. Herbst, Bankrupt, to be sold at public auction for cash, in lots and quantities to suit. By order of Court. ROBERT E. JENKINS, Provisional Assignee.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

148 Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Household Goods,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Extension Tables, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Carpets, Crockery, etc., etc.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, April 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

AIMEE,

The Queen of Opera Bouffe.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

This THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, Offenbach's most successful opera,

LES BRIGANDS!

As performed by AIMEE in New York FOR TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS. AIMEE as FIORELLA, NOE as FALSACAPPA, DUBOIS as PIETRO, [illegible]

Friday, April 12 (Benefit of Aimee), BARBE BLEUE. Saturday Matinee, LA PERICHOLE. Saturday, April 13 positively last night, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

Matinee admission, 50c; reserved seats, $1. Seats secured only at Box office of the Academy. Trains leave for the South Side immediately after the Opera. Carriages will approach from the North.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's MINSTRELS.

HARRIGAN AND HART in their specialties of BAD WHISKEY and AFTER THE WAR, SQUIRE FOR A DAY, and HE'S GOT TO COME, and the operatic burlesque of IL PRODIGO L'ENFANT.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Black Crook! Black Crook!

MLLE. BETTY RIGL, Mlle. Emma Carle, Mlle. Lilly Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic, Sergeant Bark, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson

Has the honor to announce that she will receive classes and private pupils at her residence,

No. 75 Twenty-fourth-st.

While particular attention will be paid to elocution, a critical and thorough study of Shakspeare and the English Classics can be pursued, if desired.

Private pupils, $25 for 12 lessons.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

OAK PARK.

House, 11 rooms, new, lot 75x170; $10,500.
House, 8 rooms, grove lot 63x200; $6,000.
House, 9 rooms, grove lot 132x330; $8,000.
House, 12 rooms, beautiful grove lot 82x250, $10,500.
House, 7 rooms, grove lot 116x341, $6,000.
House, 8 rooms, grove lot 130x330, $4,500.
House, 7 rooms, corner lot 57x204, $3,200.
House, 6 rooms, lot 165x120, $5,000.
Two-story house and lot, 75x330, $8,000.
Good house and lot, 50x170, $3,000.
Good store, and residence above, with large lot, $3,000.
Good house, with grove lot, $2,200.
Cottage with barn, grove lot, $2,500.
Also a great variety of the choicest residence lots.

HARLEM.

House, 9 rooms, lot 66x212, $5,000.
House, 8 rooms, lot 50x200, $4,500.

AUSTIN.

Two cottages, 7 rooms, lots 70x150, $2,500 each.

HIGHLAND PARK.

House, 9 rooms, beautiful grove lot 110x175, $8,500.

WHEATON.

Several houses with large lots; two on monthly payments; also two 10-acre tracts, covered with beautiful fruit trees.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE HOUSES IN IRVING Park on very easy terms. Also some choice residence lots. Those wishing good and comfortable homes cannot do better than to investigate. Call at the office at 3 p. m. and take a free ride. The property will speak for itself. You can return before 5 p. m.; time, 18 minutes. LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES at Oakland; $8,000. Lot 35x170 to alley; 2-story house, trees, barn, ice and carriage houses, furnace; near steam and horse cars on Union-av. One-fourth cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT OAKLAND fronting on Boulevard. House 2 stories, well front, brick; 12 rooms, water and gas; barn all in fine order. At a bargain for two weeks. JOHN H. AVERY, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—WE NOW HAVE READY FOR market our fine subdivision at the south depot at Evanston and are selling lots readily at $20 and $25 per foot to those who wish to build. This property adjoins Evanston at the south depot, and is between the railroad and lake. These lots are 50x170 feet, with 80 feet streets, and 20 feet alleys, are high and dry, and good drainage. Evanston, like Chicago, is growing southward with great rapidity. There are now under contract and in process of erection, on this property near the depot, 22 houses, and more are promised. All our houses will be supplied with gas. We build to suit parties who give us orders, and make inducements to those who wish to build for themselves. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE MOST beautiful and complete places in Cook County, located in Hyde Park. The place can be reached in 15 minutes from Lake, by steam, in 45 minutes by a team, and in 60 minutes by the horse-cars. There are 24 acres of ground thoroughly improved, a fine grove of oak trees covering about one acre. The buildings consist of a large house, well built, with all modern improvements, such as gas and water, cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, henhouse, &c. It can be bought with or without furniture, and occupancy given at once. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 250 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, TWO BLOCKS of land, with good house, 8 rooms, one block near depot. This property will be sold so low that the owner and family are for health to move to the mountains. I will satisfy any reasonable person having money to invest, if he will call at my office and investigate the facts, that the above statement is true. Nearly 100 houses will be erected and occupied this season. J. E. AMBROSE, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN Egandale, covered with the finest kind of maple, elm, and evergreen trees. The lots are fronting on Greenwood and Egandale-avs., 50x165 to a 20-feet alley. Price low, terms easy. ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CITIZENS OF CHICAGO WHO have no homes, why submit to extortion and pay double for rent for the next two or three years when you can buy a good home at Evanston, North Evanston, or Glencoe, with from 5 to 10 rooms, for prices ranging from $1,650 to $6,000, with from $300 to $1,000 only required to be paid down, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN village of Glencoe, a 2-story frame house of 8 rooms; a fine yard, and only a short distance from the depot. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; so pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 200 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, BEAUTIFUL dry lots near the station; also, acre property in acre and half-acre lots cheap; easy terms. A. BLAKE, 282 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD, 50x160 ft, on easy terms; 800 feet fronting the Green Bay road, at a bargain, or will exchange for improved property. WM. A. TRAVIS, 689 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WHEATON PROPERTY—25 MILES from Court House, 55 minutes' ride; good sidewalks, schools, college, churches, and society; choice improved places, lots, blocks, and acres, from $1,000 to $7,000 each. Look to your interests by seeing our town before procuring a home elsewhere. LUTHER L. HIATT, Real Estate Agent, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FEW ONLY LEFT OF DESIRABLE residences in Evanston and Glencoe. House with acre lot, overlooking the lake, $5,500. House with fine lot on 100 foot street, $6,000. House, 8 rooms, new, near depot, $2,500. Several others which we know to be bargains. CULVER & HOVEY, 149 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEW 2-story and brick basement, gothic house, 50x154 ft, 12 rooms, furnace, bath room, &c., a beautiful home, furnished or with the most fashionable, will sell at a fair price, on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 689 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND large grounds, finely cultivated, with shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; 8 trains a day; at Geneva. Price, $2,500. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—A NEW WELL-built house and large lot at Maywood. Will take good unimproved property in part pay; balance easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 529 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, ONE BLOCK from depot, my house of 10 rooms, with furniture; lot 89x280; splendid shade trees, plenty of fruit. Price $6,500; very cheap. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, 4 MILES FROM Court House, 2-story frame house, with brick basement; lot 50x125; price, $2,850. Accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 6 cents. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CHEAP, A SPLENDID first-class brick house and barn, and garden of half block of land, at Blue Island, Ill.; house has hot and cold water throughout; range; heated by hot water; very pleasant location. Trains on C. R. I. & P. R. R. run to accommodate business men, at low rates of commutation. Price of house and half block, $12,000; rent, $800 per annum. Inquire of H. S. MASSEY, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT; GOOD FOR Butcher. Inquire at MILLER BROS., Oak Park.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD—THE JACKMAN Homestead, in the city of Janesville, Wis. [illegible] public square, is one of the most desirable locations in the city. The house is built of brick; contains 18 rooms, fitted up with all the modern improvements, furnaces, hot and cold water, gas, etc., etc. A good barn and other out buildings are attached to the premises. A healthy growth of shrubbery, shade and fruit trees adorn the lot. Janesville is abundant in all [illegible] with a population of 9,000. Its educational and religious advantages are not surpassed. Address ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 40 ACRES OF land in Wayne County, Illinois; 20 acres of timber, near railroad, only $10 per acre. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 420 ACRES, ONE OF the best improved farms in Jasper County, Iowa. Mustand will be sold. Abundance of fruit, stockyards, stock-water, and pasture. Address S. W. MACY, Prairie City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—a good paying lumber yard, also, house and large piece of ground at Henry, Ill. A splendid opportunity is offered for a person wishing a good, permanent and paying business. Inquire of S. HOYT & SON, Room 1, corner State and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SOME CHEAP COTTAGES AND lots, for customers to sell or rent. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOR MANUFACTORY, 75 OR 100 feet to alley on Jefferson or Clinton-sts., between Madison and Van Buren, between Randolph and Fulton, and east of Halsted-st. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 145 East Adams-st.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING NUMEROUS calls for South Side property of all descriptions; also West Side property in a fashionable locality. Parties desiring to sell will do well to give us a call. SALISBURY & HUMISTON, Real Estate Agents, 127½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE LOT, SOUTH OF Twenty-sixth-st. and west of State-st. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—WEST SIDE—A TWO-STORY brick or frame house, without a basement, with 10 rooms, hot and cold water, modern improvements, south of Randolph, east of Lincoln and west of Throop. Will pay from $5,000 to $8,000. None but principals dealt with. Address HAMILTON, Room 16 Central Union Block, giving location, size of lot, house, and how finished, price and terms.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & RAWKINSON, Northwest corner Clark and Michigan-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

Three new brick houses, 2 stories, basement and Mansard roofs, with 2-story brick barns and lots 25x161 to each; hot and cold water, &c., &c., $7,000; $1,000 cash, balance four years.

Brick house, 14 rooms, barn and corner lot, $5,700; $2,000 cash, balance in four years.

Two-story new house and lot, Superior-st., $3,000.

Brick house and lot, Indiana-st., near Clark, $6,000.

7 room house and lot, Clybourn-av., $4,000.

7 room cottage and lot, near Lincoln Park, $3,000.

UNIMPROVED.

45x112, Oak-st., near State, $125, 1 cash.

100x100, cor. Dearborn and Superior; $165 per ft.

40 feet, northwest cor. Dearborn and Superior; $120 per ft.

[illegible], Dearborn, near Schiller-st.; $300.

5 lots, each 50x180, Fullerton-av., west of Lincoln av., $400 per foot; ½ cash.

6 lots, each 50x178, in Wright's Grove, one block from Clark-st. car; $65, ½ cash.

76 beautiful grove lots, 2 and 3 blocks north of Lincoln Park; $200 to $500; ½ cash.

[illegible] Wrightwood, near Dummy Road; $50.

[illegible] North LaSalle-st., cheap.

[illegible] LaSalle, near Schiller; $156 per ft.

[illegible] Superior-st., very cheap; $70 per ft.

[illegible] Clark, near Huron-st.; $400.

[illegible] Clark, near Elm-st.; $215.

[illegible] Clark, near Schiller; $450.

[illegible] Clark, near North-av.; $155.

[illegible] Superior, near LaSalle; $110 per ft.

[illegible] cor. of Superior and Cass-st.; $225.

[illegible] Halsted-st., near Sophia; $65; ¼ cash.

8 lots, Belden-av., east of Lincoln; $72.

8 lots, Orchard-st., north of Belden; $50.

200 lots west of Lincoln-av. and outside fire limits; $200 to $1,200; ½ cash.

60x110, Clark, near Fullerton-av.; $125.

Besides a large list of other property.

LINN & RAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BARN ON Forty-fifth-st., near cars, lot 25x125, in fine grove. Price, $2,600, easy terms, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$600; $200 CASH, BALANCE 1 AND 2 years, will buy a lot in good locality on West Side, from W. W. WATSON, Jr., 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. W. WATSON, Jr., 215 EAST Madison-st. Cottage on South Side, near street cars; price, $3,000. Fine grove lot, 25x179 ft.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON THIRTY-first-st., west of Rolling Mills, $1,800; $300 cash, balance monthly payments, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. OTTAWAY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Agent, Room 14, 73 Dearborn-st., a house of 10 rooms, &c., worth $3,000, for $2,500, with barn and valuable lease of ground. No. 1072 State-st., near Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x100 FEET TO ALLEY, ON Washington, near Halsted, with improvements. Lot 50x100 on Halsted, near Lake. Store and lot 25x100 on Madison, near Curtis. House and lot 24x125, No. 562 Madison. 4 lots on Jackson, near Centre. 4 lots on Adams, near Honore. 50x180 on Madison, near Sheldon-st. Brick house and lot 75x125, No. 311 Warren-av.

We have the largest list of property for sale in the city of Chicago. Parties seeking for investments please call and get list. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST BRICK residences, with brick barn, and lot 50x170, on West Washington, east of Park; or trade for choice North Side property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, corner Sheldon and Randolph-sts., near Union Park; all improvements, complete; half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years; finest location in the city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 50x165; very desirable residence property. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND lot 25x150, near corner May and Harrison-sts. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE AND LARGE barn; paid up lease; possession to-day; come and buy; a bargain. FINLEY, 43 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LOT AND COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS; only $250 cash, balance monthly payments; also 2 lots and house; same payments. FINLEY, 43 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 15 LOTS on First, Second, and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. 8x125 feet on Lake-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING, AND lot 25x125, No. 704 West Lake-st., $6,500. A. BULBERT, 752 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT, house has all modern improvements, lot 25x125, No. 447 West Jackson-st., price $8,000. A. HULBERT, 752 West Lake-st.; or SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house containing 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, marble mantels, and all modern improvements. On West Adams-st., near Robey. The house is painted in oil, and the lot, 26x125 feet, is nicely sodded. The house is in good repair, and persons looking for a home will find this a very desirable place in every respect. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—105x135 SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Clinton and Sebor-sts. 50x150 on Clinton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION. WE have several bargains in acre property open for a few days only. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—FORTY HOUSES, ALL PRICES; all parts of the city. House hunters please call and examine our descriptions. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO PIECES OF property on Canal-st. (the Broadway of the West Side), one improved, one vacant, at *ante-fire* prices, fully 20 per cent less than their value for a few days. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 1, 39, 13. 5 acres in Sec. 35, 38, 13. 20 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 6, 38, 14. 80 acres in Sec. 9, 39, 13. 1 lot piece on N. W. R. R., this side of Austin. 120 acres in Sec. 10, 39, 12. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—A number of elegant lots near [illegible] Also on the boulevards, Vincennes, Oakwood, Prairie, Calumet, Wabash, and Michigan-avs., &c. Those seeking for investments in South Side property can find some remarkable opportunities at my office. There is no property so certain to pay largely those who invest in it now. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD-ST. 2-STORY FRAME house of 9 rooms and lot 25x120 feet, No. 120 West Hubbard, near Elizabeth-st.; price, $3,600, part on time. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEAT FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE of 8 rooms and lot 27x156 feet, No. 65 North Ada-st., between Lake and Fulton-sts.; price, $5,000, half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; all modern improvements, and in excellent order. No. 725 West Adams-st. Furniture nearly new; also for sale if desired. W. J. MAHAN, 38 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—6 FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGES on Kendall and Birch-sts. 10 business lots on South Park-av. 60 good residence lots on Polk, Taylor, Kendall, and Ashland-sts., just outside the new fire limits. 500 feet front on South Park-av. and Douglas-place. 8 acres on Boulevard. C. H. WHITTLESEY, 224 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS OUT OF FIRE limits on Harrison and Flournoy-sts., west of Rockwell, $550 to $750, small payment, balance monthly, or without money to parties building at once. Also lots on Dearborn, near Robey, $1,300 easy terms; 2 lots on Harrison-st., near Campbell-av., $850, if sold this week. CORTHELL, 124 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000; FINE, WELL BUILT Gothic cottage, 6 rooms; also good house, 9 rooms, brick basement, $4,500; both on West Adams-st., near Boyne. Terms easy; no discount. Call on owner, J. A. OWEN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, CORNER WALnut and Wood-sts. 8 room cottage, 298 Park-av., lot 35x125. 14 room brick house, near Lincoln Park. 12 room brick house west of Union Park. 14 room brick house, 75 feet lot, Warren-av. By D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—FOR A FEW days, 200 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., at a lower price than any property of the same character that has been offered since the great fire of October last. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-eighth-st. 3-story brick house. 13 rooms, barn, &c.; (will sell furniture at half price;) price, $15,000. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 1180 STATE-st., 11 rooms, gas, barn, etc., on long lease, at low rental. Cottage No. 240 South Morgan-st., 7 rooms, water, etc., long lease, at low rental; possession May 1. The above are offered at a bargain, as the owner wants to leave Chicago at once. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID NEW BRICK HOUSE and barn; also two new frame houses and lots, near Lincoln Park and school; also, house and lot on Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. All the above for small payment down; balance, long time. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Jefferson, 25 feet south front; cheap and easy terms. Clinton-st., corner of Sebor-st., 106x133 feet. Fulton-st., near Jefferson, 75x148 ft., alley on side and rear. Very desirable lot for manufacturing. J. D. HARVEY, 394 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSES—THE ADVERTISER, intending to leave the State, offers for sale, for less than they were worth a year ago, two substantially built and elegantly finished houses, situated on Calumet and Prairie-avs., near Twenty-fourth-st. Each has 12 rooms, cellar, laundry, furnace, and all modern improvements; and one has parlors, dining-room, and kitchen all on same floor. Lots, 25x180, and 25x125. Prices, $11,000 and $11,500. One-fourth cash, balance on easy terms. A. E. MORLEY, No. 746 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE with stone trimming, 141 Ellis-av., containing 11 rooms, besides two bath-rooms, hot and cold water in all the rooms, gas, furnace and range set in brick, and good barn, and in every respect a first-class residence. Also, 50-foot lot in Groveland Park at much less than it is worth. Apply to HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER MADISON-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., 47x165 to an alley, $30 a foot, one third cash, splendid residence lot for little money. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, near Twenty-fifth-st., 50x180 to an alley, cheap if taken soon. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—SAVE THE HIGH RENTS AND live in your own home. $1,800, easy payments, will purchase a nice new house and large lot near depot, at plank road, fifteen minutes' ride; two now ready; $300 will buy a lot on Taylor-st., just east of Western-av.; special inducements to parties who build. Don't fail to see them. D. W. ELDRED, 8 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—50x132 FT. MADISON-ST., NEAR Sheldon. 50x125 ft. Madison-st., near Paulina. 1 brick house, 10 rooms each, Park-av. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NICE 8-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT two blocks from Union Park; cheap, if taken soon. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st. Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT 25x124 to alley, on Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at a bargain, $2,800; part cash, balance in 5 years' time. Also, 5 new houses, to be finished May 1, $2,000 cash. Apply at Exchange Bank, 325 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot 50x125, good location; house 8 rooms; only $4,000, if taken soon; $500 cash, balance on monthly payments, 8 per cent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION. Best bargain in the market. Two fine 2-story and basement stone front houses, with six bed-rooms and good furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, sewer, marble mantels, and inside blinds, located in fine neighborhood. Only $6,500 each, on the following easy terms: $1,000 in 5 years' time, at 8 per cent. [illegible] Inquire early of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON 12 YEARS' TIME, LOTS ON Leavitt, and Ober sts. [illegible] ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, NOS. 21 AND 23 Walnut-st., with long lease. J. T. STARR, 67 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS IN IRVING PARK AD[illegible] houses, will be built [illegible] balance monthly or yearly. There are 20 fine houses at Irving Park, and it is growing rapidly. It would be cheaper to buy from us than to pay rent. Get the plan of houses at our office. Car fare only 7c. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK, NO. 95 CATHARINE-st., near Loomis, south front, 10 rooms; furniture for sale if wanted; lot 40x125; price, including furniture, $6,500. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison.

FOR SALE—NO. 516 FULTON-ST., TWO-STORY frame, lot 25x125, near Ashland-av. No. 119 Peoria-st., near Adams, lot 25x125, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with barn, in the most desirable residence portion of the city; lot 25x170; price, $18,000; terms easy; to be sold before April 20 or not at all. Apply at premises, No. 706 Michigan-av., to JAMES B. RUNNION.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN the market—125 feet front on Hawthorne-av. by 200 feet deep to the North Branch Canal, with house, stable, and office, and all modern improvements for lumber or coal business, on canal terms; 25 feet by 119 feet on Division-st., second lot from Larrabee; 27 feet front on Clybourne-av., with a house of 14 rooms, for $3,000, on time. Inquire at 222 Division-st., by F. PARKER.

FOR SALE—I AM NOW BUILDING A STORY and half house on Davis-st., between Fulton and Kinzie-sts., which I had intended occupying, but, having to make different arrangements, will sell the same, to be completed by 1st of May; 4 bedrooms up stairs; water in house. Lot, 24x125; good neighborhood; 1½ blocks from Lake-st. Price $2,700; one-third cash. Apply to H. HALL, 80 Davis-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., elegant 3-story double brick house, with basement, and all modern improvements. Barn, with room for man. Lot, 40x180. Price, $28,000. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK PLACE—2-STORY frame house, with brick basement, and all modern improvements; barn. Lot, 25x110. Price, $8,000 cash. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR HOYNE-ST.—2-story frame house, with 14 rooms, and all modern improvements; good range, cistern, coal house, barn. Lot, 50 feet front. Price, $7,000. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ON Calumet-av., 3-stories and basement brown stone front; lot 45x180 feet. House recently and handsomely refitted. Price $38,000; terms easy. Apply to H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BY O. F. AVERY, REAL ESTATE Agent, 455 Michigan-av.: An almost new and handsome house on Indiana-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. This is a most desirable home for some nice family, who would appreciate a thoroughly made house, with all modern improvements, and kept in as nearly perfect condition. Terms very favorable to a responsible purchaser.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS—POSSESSION May 1, 1872. House of 11 rooms, Peoria-st., near Van Buren. House of 12 rooms, West Lake-st., near Ann. House of 8 rooms, Fulton-st., near Wood. House of 8 rooms, West Randolph-st., near Curtis. House of 7 rooms, Wabash-av., near Sixteenth. House of 8 rooms, Adams-st., near Clinton. House of 8 rooms, Burnside-st., near Twenty-fifth. Saloon and dwelling, Halsted-st., near Twenty-first. The above are bargains. J. M. CUTLER & CO., 129 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, with Mansard roof, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st.; contains 12 or 14 rooms; gas, water, bath-room, range, and all the modern improvements. Lot 24x150 feet to a 20-foot alley. Price, $15,100. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS. WE WILL sell lots fronting Humboldt boulevard and adjoining Maplewood for $100 less than you can buy of any other party. We have 8 left to be sold this week. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST.—80 FEET NORTH of Lake-st., 25x100, at $900 per foot, by C. L. NAHHOFF & CO., 89 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. BARNEY, 204 MICHIGAN-av., 3 story and basement, marble front, 242 Michigan-av., has all modern improvements, and is splendidly furnished throughout; brick stables. Price $31,000, on easy terms. 168 Calumet-av., 2 story and basement frame, $13,000, on easy terms. No. 19 Willard Place, 2 story and basement, brick; only $8,500, small payments down, balance to suit purchaser. 60 feet on West Washington-st., near Oakley, $6,000, on very easy terms, or will lease for a term of years at a low rate.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE HOUSE containing 8 rooms beside laundry, with all modern improvements, furnace, &c.; eight years' lease of ground; centrally located. Inquire at house, 175 Twenty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., after 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE BUILDING AND lot known as No. 63 South Canal-st.; will sell cheap, and on easy terms, or rent for two years. J. D. HARVEY, 394 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 153 SOUTH Green-st., 12 rooms, large barn, lot 33x125; part cash, balance 5 years. G. H. OSBORN, 460 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 UNION PARK RESIDENCE at $7,000, 46 Warren-av.; examine it; must be sold. E. B. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a.m.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Cheap cottages on Robey-st. One 2-story frame house with lot, on Warren-av., near Union Park. One 2-story frame house, with lot 30x165, on Michigan-av. 72 feet on Michigan-av. Lots on Southwestern-av. Lots on Robey, Winchester and Harrison-sts.; all on easy terms. We [illegible] all of the above property very cheap, and would call special attention to it. Office open every evening. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 215 EAST Madison-st.: No. 517 Monroe-st., 2-story house, lot 25x200 feet; easy terms, $8,000. No. 523 Monroe-st., 2-story and brick basement, 10 rooms, lot 30x200 feet; a beautiful home, cheap and easy terms, $12,000.

FOR SALE—$300—WE OFFER LOTS AT ABOVE price 3 miles from business center; high ground, ornamented with trees. If you will go with us to see these lots you will see a bargain in them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—THE UNDERsigned, desirous of closing his interests in Chicago, will sell cheap the northeast corner of [illegible] land being 125 feet on the former and 100 feet on the latter, with two houses and a large shop suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply by letter to JOHN V. COX, 67 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, 27 feet on Michigan-av. by 110 feet on Adams-st. Address H. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE UNFINISHED house or hotel in the burnt district. Address H 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 339 MITCHELL-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars; immediate possession; house 1½ stories, 9 rooms, marble mantel, water and gas, barn room for two horses; if not sold by May 1 will be rented. Also lots on Mitchell, Henry, and Catherine-sts. in Sampson & Greene's Addition; these lots are outside the fire limits, near the cars.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x220 FEET EACH ON Ogden-av., near Lake, outside fire limits. No cash required of parties who will build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—46x150 FEET ON JACKSON-ST., between Aberdeen and Centre. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 12 rooms; brick foundation; all modern improvements; good cellar and barn; lot 60x122 feet, south front, on Park-av., near Wood-st. Easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 11 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 22x125 feet No. 288 West Adams-st., near Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE; 14 rooms; brick foundation; all modern improvements; barn; lot 50x150 feet, east front, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; 14 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 27x178 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING about to engage in business in the South, wishes to sell his house and grounds, containing all modern improvements; lot 50x120 feet to alley; good barn on premises. Owner will sell above premises completely furnished if desired on liberal terms, and immediate possession given. Apply on premises 109 South Robey-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., 12-ROOM HOUSE, and lot, with barn, east of Aberdeen. $9,000. A bargain. Near Union Park, fine brick, all modern improvements. $9,500. Terms to suit. Prairie-av., 10-room brick, near Twenty-fourth-st. $11,500; one-fourth cash. Throop-st., near Adams, fine house, brick basement. $6,500. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 52 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE AND LOT, ON West Fulton-st., $2,100; half cash. Cottage of 7 rooms on Lincoln-av., West Side, $2,000; $20 monthly payments; no interest. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st. and 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., HOUSE AND lot, very cheap. On Indiana-av., 50 feet front, and $15,000 worth of personal property for $4,000. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET BY 125, ON SANGAMON-st., between Van Buren and Tyler; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR THROOP, 2-story house, with all modern improvements, barn, &c.; lot 50x125. Price, $9,000; ¼ cash; balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park, two-story frame house; brick basement, new. 22x40, 10 rooms; barn 20x25; lot 25x120 to alley. Price, $5,800; $2,000 cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY COY & MOSS, 201 WEST MADIson-st.: Washington-st., near the Park, a fine house, will exchange in part for lots. Monroe-st., 2-story frame, [illegible] Park-av., 2-story brick, lot 30 ft, $8,000. Adams-st., near Centre-av., one of the best bargains in the city. Parties wanting to buy can select from our list to their advantage.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE HOUSES on Michigan and Prairie-avs., and brick house at Highland Park. Very easy terms. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE 3-STORY AND BASEment houses, with barn, near Thirty-first-st., east front; lots 25x181; $10,000 each. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP BUILDING LOTS, JUST outside fire limits, only $50 cash required. Good lots on Division-st., $150, only $20 cash. J. D. WALLACE, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS CORNER OF KINZIE AND Oliver-sts., $800 each, on favorable terms. 4 lots on Oakley-st., $600 each. ISAAC R. HITT, 238 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 277 ARNOLD-ST., corner of Twenty-fifth-st., with 8 years' lease of ground, at $60 per annum, and ordinary taxes. Price of cottage and lease, $800 cash; or $900, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent interest. Possession May 1. WILLIS R. HITT, 603 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS ON JACKSON, Adams, and Monroe-sts., just out of fire limits, on easy time. S. DELAMATER, 167 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND LOT 25x125, on Indiana-av., north of Twenty-second-st., at $11,000. REA & COAT, 426 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., beautiful double house, 3-story and basement, handsomely finished, brick barn, lot 50x180. Price, $35,000; terms easy. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK ROW, BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, steam heater, brick barn, lot 25x125 feet. Price $25,000, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 78 WEST TYLER-ST. [illegible] JOHN S. HAIR & CO.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, INSIDE, and all modern improvements; lot 25x125 to alley, and barn; cheap for cash, or nearly all. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.: Two lots on Rockwell-st., near California-av. Lot on Robey-st., near Harrison. Lot on Oakley-av., near Cottage Grove, cheap, want an offer. Lot on Jackson-st., near California-av. Lot on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av. Good house and lot on Union-av., near Cottage Grove. Cottage and lot on Hubbard-st., near Robey-st., cheap. Cottage on Lake-st., near Lincoln; very cheap. Nice house on Leavitt-st., near Jackson-st., easy terms. Good house, large lot, on Madison-st., near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—50x150 ON THE NORTHEAST CORner of South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st., with good cottage and barn—most desirable property. F. R. WILSON, Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—40 NICE BUILDING LOTS ON ACcommodating terms, in the neighborhood of West Indiana and Hoyne-sts.; also, lots to lease. Apply to F. R. WILSON, from 2 to 3 o'clock. Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—30 NICE BUILDING LOTS ON ACcommodating terms, in the neighborhood of Paulina, Southwestern Plank road, and Harrison-sts. Apply to F. R. WILSON, from 2 to 3 o'clock. Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—150 FEET CORNER ELLIS and Oakwood-avs.; Lake, Boulevard, street cars or steam cars one block. RUMSEY, 491 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET TO 16-FOOT ALLEY, on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; price, $5,000; very easy terms. YOUNG & HOWLEY, 29 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON Indiana-av., on leased ground; long and valuable lease; all modern improvements; rents for $1,200 per year. Good property either for a home or as an investment. Only two-thirds of the value asked for it. JAMES T. ALLEN, 1036 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 24x115 feet to alley, on Curtis-st., near Washington; stone steps and sidewalk, with gas fixtures; all for $8,000; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, interest, 8 per cent. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 24x115 to alley, No. 463 Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park; all improvements complete, at a decided bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park and school. Five years' credit to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON LARRABEE-st., near Lincoln Park. Five years' credit to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HOUSE ON MONroe-st., near Western-av.; all modern improvements; will sell for a small cash payment. Possession at once. All in complete order. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 39 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS ON SOUTH Side, for $1,100 to $1,800 each; easy payments. BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. TUNNICLIFF, 97 WEST Madison-st.: Lot 25x125, Monroe, near Lincoln. 25x100, southwest corner Erie and Dearborn. 25x100, Indiana, near Rush-st. 25x100, Ontario, near Wells. All the above property will be sold at least $25 per foot below market value.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON LEASED LOT, will be finished in 10 days, $900; lease of lot, $30 per year, 5 years' lease, no taxes. Call soon at corner Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE, NEARly new, 12 rooms, with barn, and favorable lease, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., suitable for boarding house or restaurant. Inquire of J. T. ALLEN, 105 Twenty-second-st., over hardware store.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT OAKLAND—2-story frame, well built, brick cellar, 12 rooms, 7 closets, furnace, city water, 50-foot lot, east front, lake view, native oaks, unincumbered, very desirable location, $10,500. J. B. T. MARSH, 3 South Green-st., or on premises, 200 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—2-STORY AND basement brick house, gas, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, for $8,500. Also 2-story and basement with Mansard roof—brick house, modern improvements, on West Tyler, with large lot, $13,000. Also, new house and store, on leased lot, 5 years, $850, or will rent, $80 per month. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 96 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE ON LEASED ground, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; lease has 5 years to run, and one of the cheapest leases in the city. Also cottage on leased ground on Sixteenth-st. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—COTTAGE OF 10 rooms. Width of lot 33x30 feet, on Langley-av., close to Ellis Park. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 349 Wabash-av. Office hours, afternoon 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 2-STORY BUILDING, 1065 State-st., 12 rooms, besides store, with ground lease. D. F. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., LOT 46x112, WITH house, near Harrison-st. Third-av., lot 180x150 to alley, north of Harrison-st. OLINGER & BALLARD, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 HOUSES ON PRAIRIE-AV., east front near Twenty-fifth-st., at ten thousand cash, if closed this week. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 250 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT, 75x180, ELLIS-AV., east front, $125 per foot; great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY, 125 feet on Quincy-st., near Custom House; a great bargain if taken at once, $10,000 cash, balance long time at 8 per cent interest. 25x90, on Fifth-av., near Adams-st., $800. 50x125, on Fifth-av., near Polk-st., $225 per foot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY SAYLES & WALKER, 47 CENtral Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

CHEAP LOTS—NORTH SIDE.

Larrabee-st., near Centre, 25x125, $40.
Centre-st., near Dayton, 50x125, $45.
Centre-st., near Sheffield-av., 75x125, $42.
Bissell-st., north of Centre, 50x125, $40.
Dayton-st., north of Centre, 25x125, $40.
Honore-st., north of Centre, 25x120, $30.
Large lots divided to suit. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—I have one good dwelling house and lot for sale, No. 84 North Peoria-st., as follows: Price, $1,800; $200 cash, balance in monthly payments of $25 each, with interest, with a rebate of interest allowed on all monthly payments; lot 25 feet by 100 and title perfect. Inquire of undersigned, No. 446 State-st. JOHN [illegible]

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS just outside fire limits, on Indiana, Erie, Oakley, Sampson, Polk, Holt-sts., Western-av., Indiana-av., Prairie-av., Oakley-st., very cheap and on easy payments. R. KENNEDY & CO., No. 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT NUMBER OF COTtages and lots in all parts of the city at from $1,400 to $3,000. Some nice new cottages for $1,000 in choice location. R. KENNEDY & CO., 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 7 ACRES, SOUTHeast corner Sixty-second-st., at an extraordinary bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, 8 ROOM HOUSE ON leased lot, on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.; 10 room house on leased lot, on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; lots on Burnside-st., and Shurtleff av., at a low figure. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS FOR RESIDENCES. Two lots, 50x150, at Woodlawn, near station, $25. 100x124 at Hyde Park, near depot, at $65 per foot. 175x150 on Oak-st., Hyde Park, at $50 per foot. Four lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Stewart-av. 24x150 on Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av. Forty lots in Gage & Lee's Subdivision, near Grand-av. and Centre-av. 100x130 on Jefferson-st., near Fiftieth, east front. 25x175, east front, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at $65 per foot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOW-PRICE HOUSES. Three houses on Wrong-st., near Archer-road, $1,800. House and lot on State-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., with residence above and store below, $5,000. House and lot on Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., 9 rooms, water and gas, $6,000. Three houses on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st. Six houses and lots for Burnside-st., near Eighteenth-st.; monthly payments. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., 2-story frame house, with alley, 10 or 12 rooms, cellar, &c.; all modern improvements; lot 50x125, price, $17,000. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, $750; 1-5 cash. Lots on Lake-av., 125x280. JAMES L. HILL & CO., 511 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON THE South Side, near the city limits, on the lake shore. J. BARWICK, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30x189 ON MADISON-ST., $13,000 cash. J. BARWICK, Real Estate Agent, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BUILDING KNOWN AS 300 Wabash-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—$3,800—10-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT, on Centre-av., near Chicago-av. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING STABLE, 101 FOSTER-ST. PLENty of room for teams and teamsters.

BROCKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-second-st., corner State, have on sale heavy lumber wagons, short and long box business wagons, open-top buggy, several good horses, single and double harness. Horses, carriages, and buggies to let by the hour, day, month, or year.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE CLOSE PANEL back and set of harness; or will exchange for good working horse. Can be seen at new brick stable on Pine-st., near Indiana. WM. FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR MATCHED TROTTERS and some good single steppers; received this day at Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-st.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE AND harness; very cheap for cash only. Inquire in boarding stable rear of 318 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SHIFTING-TOP BUGgy; also harness. Inquire at 800 Wabash-av., in the barn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 4-YEAR-OLD HORSE AND grocery wagon, at No. 17 Rumsey-st., cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF ONE AND two-seated Concord buggies, just arrived from the East, which are now offered for sale at the new repository, in rear of Nos. 181 and 183 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, [illegible] Also, a great variety of side-bar and top and open buggies for business work. [illegible] FENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 228 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HEAVY HORSES; also a few nice drivers at 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER, at 182 Indiana-av., farm and team wagons at wholesale and retail. No change in prices on account of the advance in iron.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD DUMP CARTS AND harness to match. Government Goods Depot, 18 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR Brickyards, with harness, at Government Goods Depot, 18 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND WAGON; WAGON nearly new; horse is 5 years old, weight from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds. Inquire at 33 Bremer-st.

JUST RECEIVED FROM IOWA, A LOT OF heavy draught horses weighing 1,400 pounds and upwards, at PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 740 and 744 Michigan-av.

TEAMS WANTING WORK, MEET ME WITH high sideboards, at corner of Clark and Madison-sts. this morning at 7 o'clock sharp.

WANTED—2 SECOND-HAND HAND-CARTS, in good repair, for lumber yard. C. MEARS & CO., 3 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, WITH harness and low covered carriage. Apply from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. [illegible] East Harrison-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO OR THREE heavy teams for hauling sand. GEO. MARR, 113 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SPRING TRUCK FOR one horse that will carry two tons, second-hand, in good order. Also a heavy, young, sound horse and harness. Inquire of E. E. BARRETT, No. 180 North Union-st.

FOREIGN.

Abolition of the Passport System by the French Government.

Gambetta Engaged in Swinging Around the Circle.

Suppression of a Meeting of Internationals at Madrid.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 16.—Advices from Catalonia state that the Alcade of Gracia had been arrested by a band of Carlists, but was quickly released. Troops are still pursuing the Carlists in the State of Gerona and have captured four prisoners.

Despatches from the Province of Old Castile state that a band of priests and Carlists have attacked the Municipality of Agredia, and, gaining entrance, seized and carried off all the electoral documents.

Disorders are reported in a very large number of towns in consequence of the declaration of the result of the votes at the recent election. The disturbances in Galicia are principally against the authority of the Governor of the Province of Orense.

PARIS, April 16.—The authorities of the French Departments on the Spanish border have been instructed by the Government at Versailles to arrest all Spanish refugees and send them to the Basque provinces for detention. They have also been ordered to stop all packages going into Spain containing cartridges or powder.

MADRID, April 16.—Fuller returns of the recent elections for members of the Cortes have been received, and the list now stands as follows: Ministerialists, 201; Radicals, 62; Republicans, 42; Carlists, 38; opposition Conservatives, 21.

MADRID, April 16.—The movements of the Carlists in Catalonia and Galicia, which, it was believed, indicated a general rising, are reported as of less moment, and will probably be speedily subdued.

MADRID, April 16.—While a meeting of Internationals was being held this city this afternoon, a body of police appeared and broke up the assemblage. Considerable excitement ensued, and the city was thrown into temporary confusion and alarm. There was no serious disturbance, however, and order was soon restored.

The Carlist bands which appeared in Catalonia have all dispersed.

Madrid journals all publish articles censuring the Government of Cuba for having prevented a Spanish vessel from unloading her cargo at the port of Tapanoa on the pretext that a brig only and not peace exists between that country and Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A London despatch says that Messager, 4 years old, and of French breed, won the great Northamptonshire handicap, yesterday, in the Northampton Stakes.

LONDON, April 16.—At a banquet given last night by the Russian Minister, Gonat de Brunnow, Minister Schenck was present.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—The steamship Spain collided with the steamship Ptolemy, yesterday, in the Mersey, and damaged the former.

LONDON, April 10.—The claimant of the Tichborne estate appeared in the Criminal Court today, and pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against him. A writ of certiorari was issued, removing the case to the Court of the Queen's Bench, where the prisoner will be tried in June. Meantime, he is recommitted to Newgate.

LONDON, April 16.—A deputation from Belfast, Ireland, waited on Gladstone to-day, and presented to him an invitation bearing the signatures of 9,000 of its citizens, to visit that city, accept a public address and receive an address. The document handed to Gladstone nearly recognizes the great services rendered by him to Ireland and its people. The Premier, in response, took occasion to speak at some length in explanation and defense of his Irish policy, and expressed a strong wish for the welfare of Ireland. He said it would be a great disappointment if he should find himself unable, from the pressure of public duties, to visit Belfast. He closed by accepting, conditionally, the invitation, as that of the whole Parliament of a portion of the people of Ireland, and said he would communicate at a future time with the deputation as to the exact date of his visit.

FRANCE.

LONDON, April 10.—A Paris despatch to the Times says that Thiers has been received by peasants everywhere. Henceforth travelers will be molested at the frontiers. No tax will be levied therefor, nor will they be subjected to the espionage of the civil officers while in the country.

PARIS, April 10.—Gambetta in continuation of his tour throughout France, delivered an address to the citizens of Avignon, in the Department of Magne et Loire, last evening, in advocacy of the Republic. In the course of his remarks he asserted that the late coalition of parties was practically a unit for the defeat of the supporters of monarchy. In support of this statement he cited as a proof of the truth of his words the municipal and departmental elections. Gambetta continued by a spirited assault on the members of both parties of the Right in the Assembly, who he said are utterly distrusted by the people of France, and concluded by vigorously urging on the definite establishment of a Republic.

Gambetta will proceed to Nismes to-day.

MILITARY.

The Councils General of the Departments of the Vosges and Cotes du Nord have passed votes of confidence in Thiers.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A special despatch from Matamoras says that it is reported from Saltillo that Mendez is moving in the direction of Monterey with 2,000 men. Monterey papers announce the capture of La Puebla by the revolutionists. General Cortina had gone to watch the movements of the steamer Tobasco, from Vera Cruz. She is expected in about a month. Should she arrive, Cortina will, it is said, take her to Matamoras. The river revolutionists will attempt to prevent her landing, and have two pieces of cavalry mounted for that purpose. General Corella is moving to Linora, whence he can threaten the rear of the revolutionists. Cortina's object is probably to capture Matamoras, obtain resources, and retire.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 10.—Forty-seven thousand women of Alsace and Lorraine have addressed a petition to Bismarck, in which they ask that their fathers and sons may be exempt from service in the German army for a few years.

Fires.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 10.—A fire broke out in the Gail House, on the West Side of this city, about 5 o'clock this morning, and before it was stopped the Gail House, the Boone House, Fisher's large brick, the Model Refining Company's tank, and a large school house, had been burned, causing $25,000. The fire engines were burned, but others were sent from Titusville and Franklin. The whole affair was in charge at one time, and a high wind was prevailing.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Mullen, Parker & Co.'s large mill, at Carlisle, Pa., was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was accidental. Loss estimated at $45,000; insured $30,000.

Lake Villages in Switzerland.

From the London Standard.

An interesting archæological discovery has recently been made on the shores of the Lake of Bienne. For a long time endeavoring to drain a considerable tract of land between the two lakes of Morat and Bienne, but in order to do this effectually it has been found necessary to lower the Lake of Neuchatel. At the beginning of the present year the sluices were opened, and the waters of the Lake of Bienne allowed to flow into that of Neuchatel. Up to the present time the level of the Bieler Sea has fallen upwards of three feet, and this fall has brought to light a number of stakes driven deep into the bed of the lake. This fact becoming known, a number of Swiss archæologists visited the spot, and it was decided to remove the soil round these stakes to see whether any remains of a Lacustrine village, which they suspected had been raised upon them, could be traced. At a distance of between five and six feet from the present bed of the lake the workmen came upon a large number of objects of various kinds, which have been collected and are at present under the custody of Dr. Gross of Locrass. Among them are pieces of cord made from hemp, vases, stags' horns, stone hatchets, and utensils used apparently for cooking. The most precious specimen is, however, a hatchet made of nephrite (the name given to a peculiarly hard kind of stone from which the Lacustrines formed their cutting instruments). The hatchet is sixteen centimetres long by seven broad, and is by far the largest yet discovered in any part of Switzerland, no other collection having any measuring more than eight centimetres in length. A quantity of the bones found at the same time have been sent to the University of Neuchatel, there, for examination by him, and he finds that they belong to the following animals, viz.: stag, horse, ox, wild boar, pig, dog, beaver, dog, mouse, etc., together with a number of human bones. If the level of the lake continues to sink, it is hoped that further discoveries will be made, and the scientific world is now awaiting the result of the engineering operations with keen interest.

The Yale Forest Scholarships.

From the New Haven Register.

Of all the elephants ever given Yale College, probably the most unmanageable are the endowments providing for three scholarships, paying each some $300 annually, and which are to be given either to the fortunate possessor of the name of De Forest, or to the poverty-stricken individual who will assume that title for life. The bequest was made by Mrs. Mehitable Lockwood, whose maiden name was that which is to be sought in this peculiar way, to perpetuate. The first condition is indiscriminating; the second is absurd. The facts of the award are a striking commentary on the nature of the gift. Out of seven fifteen De Forests have now entered the college, but three have accepted of the fund, while only about an equal number have been willing to sacrifice a decent family pride and change their surnames. For which reason there has been no possessor of the scholarships. The question has therefore been raised as to the accumulation that is going on and the probable time to be made of the possessors if each they may be called. The possible good from the donation, had it been unrestricted, or restricted with reason, was very great; its possible good now is very minute, unless something can be done to get around its ridiculous provisions."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Colwell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Burnett's Universal Cologne (all sizes) Cocoaine, &c., for sale at Strahl's Prescription Store, 93 West Madison-st., corner Calalon-st.

Dry Hickory and Extra Charles Heidsieck Champagne. For sale by Wm. H. Shumpleman, Fox, O'Neill.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1873. Tickets only $1. J. B. ROTH times & Co., Agents, No. 15 Wall-st., Box No., 4,855 Post Office, New York.

Hiram's Hair Luxuriant, Frangipanni Cologne, Shaving Soap, Hair Dye, Depilatory. Depot for sale for the trade. Depot, Wabash-av., corner Peck-court.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Prunophosphate Elixir of Calisaya Bitk (Calisaya Bark and Iron), for the best tonic, made by Carnrick, Haskell & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Down They Go!—The costly hair dyes that require tedious boiling out a dull, unnatural tint, are melting like drivers out of the harness before the Oriental Hair Dye, the cheapest, the purest, and the best in the world, and sold in a box.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints, or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Europe. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced many parties to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture. Let any person who is self-ing from coughs, colds, or consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the record of its cures is home in upon its best testimonial, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary curative powers in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses almost the same healing power, as combined with the pure cod liver oil by Dr. Wilbor, and is the only form prescribed by the faculty. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 3 Tremont-st., Boston.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines used to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do in order to be cured.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a healthy condition, for as the lungs are washed, like a sponge, in the blood, if that is impure, even if he has all appetite does not nourish the body, the lungs are being eaten away, and consumption, if this there is, takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the scanty juice taken into the body from the food dwells in the stomach and spoils, or sours, and passes off in diarrhœa, or dysentery, &c.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and cause a healthy secretion of bile, which is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, preparing it for digestion. This is done by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food will digest, the blood will be pure, and the lungs will grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. The lungs can never cured unless they begin to gain in flesh.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is used after a year's or more until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the pills are operating, as they are then exposed to sudden changes, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain so; the system must be kept up as much as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, with my own remedies, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Malonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend as good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Brooks, who are also proprietors of the advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my prescriptions and directions. Dr. Schenck is at the above and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on the second Saturday in each month, my sons or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

The Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have formed in the lungs, or whether the disease cannot be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured without seeing me personally.

DR. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic $1.25 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.

And by druggists and dealers generally.

FINANCIAL.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CLAIMS against the Merchants', Firemen's, Knickerbocker, Home and Phœnix City Insurance Companies. Also loaned on claims against all insolvent companies. H. S. DIETRICH, 66 West Madison-st.

LAUDER & CO., 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1850.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, pianos and other chattels and collaterals. J. O. WATSON, 71 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years or short time, by the Equitable Commission. LEVI WING & CO., 520 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—LONG OR SHORT TIME, on second mortgages, leasehold, and real estate securities. HOLLISTER & HAGERTY, 94 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD CITY REAL estate at 8 and 10 per cent; no delay. H. BISSELL, 64 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL Estate for a term of years; first-class purchase money notes bought. J. D. HALLWAY, 204 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN and near Chicago. Apply at 175 Wabash-av., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, warerooms receipts, pianos, and other good chattel and collateral security. H. ROGERS, Central Union Agency, 79 Dearborn-st., Sherman House block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, warehouse receipts, pianos, and other collaterals. CHAS. W. PERKINS, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARM lands. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES, 76 cents will this week be paid for a limited amount. Apply to CASH, 202 West Madison-st., Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 8 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner Lasalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, OR would buy first mortgages. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $2,500, FOR TWO YEARS or less, on real estate security, at six rates. J. O'BRIEN, Attorney, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WARE houses receipts, horses, watches, and diamonds. JAS. B. STOREY, private banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 416 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FARMS OR CITY property. R. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

WANTED.—ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST the Merchants', Firemen's, State and Home Insurance Companies. Also Knickerbocker. Highest prices paid for Republic certificates. Call at 464 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTed certificates in the Merchants' and Firemen's Insurance Companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 25 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—$6,000 FOR TWELVE MONTHS. Will take payments of $500 per month, or will take a partner with $10,000. Business now paying $500 per month, and will pay more. Address W. F. O. Box 976.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR 90 DAYS, AT 11 PER cent a month, in advance; personal security worth twenty times the amount. Address M 25, Tribune office.

WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED POLICIES in Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co. of Chicago. J. F. KEENEY, 261 Wabash-av.

$1,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. HELM & BOWLAND, 154 West Washington-st.

$8,000 OR $16,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM on Illinois farms for five years; 10 per cent and expenses. J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

$60,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CITY real estate—$1,000 to $50,000—mortgages and other securities promptly. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 203 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS toned at the Cabinet Organ Factory, 61 East Indiana-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, AND W. P. Ingalls's pianos, Smith's American organs, can be bought only at KIMBALL'S, 416 Michigan-av.

PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, AND POLISHED properly, by JOHN R. HUGHES, 378 Indiana-av. Also good pianos constantly on hand, cheap for cash.

SIX SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE AT great bargains. Price from $75 to $250.
One 8-stop, 2 1-3 octave of pedal pipe finger organ, cost $1,200. For sale at at a great bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, 416 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A PIANO—$2 A MONTH. CALL TO-day, after school hours, at 61 Ray-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, 416 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

100 PIANO BOXES FOR SALE AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, 416 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK. GOOD, plain, new furniture, in lots to suit; no second-hand dealers need apply. ADDRESS FURNITURE, Tribune Branch office.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND Carpets. Also other household goods of every description bought for cash by any person. L. J. Hill, State-st.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1873—EMPIRE Parlor Bedsteads, Marble Tops, Spring Mattresses, excelsior rooms, and convertible lounging bedsteads, combined bed, washstand and bureau, all in one piece, cost of operation, one cent per minute. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 63 Grove-st., near Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—CHOICE SIXTY-foot lot, thirty feet deep, on the west front; only $1,000. Cheap at $1,500. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000—EASE—5 COTTAGES, 6 rooms each, on Lincoln-av., near Webster-av. Inside at once. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ISAIE, MANUFACTURER, WHY do you look at this? pay but very monthly rent, and lose this interest? 175 feet on Wabash-av., south of Peck-court; only $1,000 per foot. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 22-FT lot, Lincoln, near Van Buren. Best bargain in it. GOODWILLIE.

Thirty-foot and basement brick house, Adams-st., near Lincoln, modern and very complete. Will sell in full furnished if desired. Street paved, good basement, &c. Look at this.

5 % Three-story house of 10 rooms, $1,500 cash; $1,000 in 5 years, balance easy terms—or vacant lot. Buy it. Monthly payment contract. Only $1,000 for large lot and cheap. Don't rent, but buy one—only $5,000. Vacant Lots—Call at once and invest in some of these cheap lots on suburban line. Money can nowhere be given at less. Louis considers that there is a boom coming in these. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st., 2 new marble fronts; 14 rooms and all improvements; deep lots; $12,000 each; worth $15,000 each. Terms to suit. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE SLAUGHTERED—Desirable lot on Rutherford-pl. near Twenty-first st., only $1,150 cash this week; worth $1,500. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,000, 10 ACRES—TERRIBLY slaughtered—Fronting Halsted 2-av. residence, 24 000; 12 rooms, is excellent order. Lot 660x660. Balance long time. The price will pay balance purchase money. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN! BARGAIN! BARGAIN! West corner Union and Jackson-sts., 66 feet on Wabash-av., north of Xpss-av., 180 ft deep, $80. Finest location for flats. Only $4,000. Also, 2 lots on Wells-st., south of Schiller-st., 100 ft. deep, $150. Both near Lasalle. Apply to Mrs. ELIZA M. PAGE, Lincoln Park Drive, north of Division-st., $60.

FOR SALE — $1,250 — NORTH EVANSTON, small neat cottage, in view of the university, for school teacher; one-third cash. Apply at 167 Clark-st., Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DECIDE TO-DAY—3 COTTAGES ON E. Davis at near Lake, 4 rooms, lot 24x132; $1,150 and $1,200; drive out or 125 West Madison-st. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, IN VICINITY OF the Englewood School-House, new houses, 8 rooms, 24 feet, corner lot, $4,000; new house, 12 rooms, corner lot, 66 feet, $6,000; both very easy terms. Immediate possession. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE limits. Southport-av., near Belden, long time, $600. Fifty-ft. near Wood, $600.
Van Buren and Jackson-sts., near Rockwell, 2 lots, $1,000 each.
Robey-st., near Eagleswood, $600.
Desirable residence lots in Lake Shore Drive, convenient to Lincoln Park and the Lake Shore Drive. BOYD, WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH WILL BUY COTTAGE of 5 rooms, in complete order, on 50-foot lot, ground lease, Madison-st., near Desplaines. 40 feet. You all can't have it. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $4,000—DECIDE TO-DAY. House of 8 rooms, on Washington-st., near West Side horse-car line. 50-foot lot. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON ST., NEAR UNION Park, lot 66x132, to a 20-foot alley. Finest location on West side. Apply to MATH. FISH, 44 Sheldon-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE THOSE AT ONCE—2 cheap lots on Centre-av., near Webster, on the West Side. Apply to MATH. FISH, 44 Sheldon-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT Brick House and Lot, on Lincoln-av., near Webster, all the modern conveniences, in complete order; also, one of the easiest little homes in the city. Call at once. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and cause a healthy secretion of bile, which is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, preparing it for digestion. This is done by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food will digest, the blood will be pure, and the lungs will grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. The lungs can never cured unless they begin to gain in flesh.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is used after a year's or more until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the pills are operating, as they are then exposed to sudden changes, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain so; the system must be kept up as much as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, with my own remedies, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Malonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend as good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Brooks, who are also proprietors of the advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my prescriptions and directions. Dr. Schenck is at the above and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on the second Saturday in each month, my sons or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

The Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have formed in the lungs, or whether the disease cannot be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured without seeing me personally.

DR. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic $1.25 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.

And by druggists and dealers generally.

FINANCIAL.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CLAIMS against the Merchants', Firemen's, Knickerbocker, Home and Phœnix City Insurance Companies. Also loaned on claims against all insolvent companies. H. S. DIETRICH, 66 West Madison-st.

LAUDER & CO., 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1850.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, pianos and other chattels and collaterals. J. O. WATSON, 71 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years or short time, by the Equitable Commission. LEVI WING & CO., 520 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—LONG OR SHORT TIME, on second mortgages, leasehold, and real estate securities. HOLLISTER & HAGERTY, 94 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD CITY REAL estate at 8 and 10 per cent; no delay. H. BISSELL, 64 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL Estate for a term of years; first-class purchase money notes bought. J. D. HALLWAY, 204 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN and near Chicago. Apply at 175 Wabash-av., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, warerooms receipts, pianos, and other good chattel and collateral security. H. ROGERS, Central Union Agency, 79 Dearborn-st., Sherman House block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, warehouse receipts, pianos, and other collaterals. CHAS. W. PERKINS, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARM lands. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES, 76 cents will this week be paid for a limited amount. Apply to CASH, 202 West Madison-st., Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 8 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner Lasalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, OR would buy first mortgages. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $2,500, FOR TWO YEARS or less, on real estate security, at six rates. J. O'BRIEN, Attorney, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WARE houses receipts, horses, watches, and diamonds. JAS. B. STOREY, private banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 416 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FARMS OR CITY property. R. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

WANTED.—ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST the Merchants', Firemen's, State and Home Insurance Companies. Also Knickerbocker. Highest prices paid for Republic certificates. Call at 464 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTed certificates in the Merchants' and Firemen's Insurance Companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 25 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—$6,000 FOR TWELVE MONTHS. Will take payments of $500 per month, or will take a partner with $10,000. Business now paying $500 per month, and will pay more. Address W. F. O. Box 976.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR 90 DAYS, AT 11 PER cent a month, in advance; personal security worth twenty times the amount. Address M 25, Tribune office.

WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED POLICIES in Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co. of Chicago. J. F. KEENEY, 261 Wabash-av.

$1,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. HELM & BOWLAND, 154 West Washington-st.

$8,000 OR $16,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM on Illinois farms for five years; 10 per cent and expenses. J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

$60,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CITY real estate—$1,000 to $50,000—mortgages and other securities promptly. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 203 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS toned at the Cabinet Organ Factory, 61 East Indiana-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, AND W. P. Ingalls's pianos, Smith's American organs, can be bought only at KIMBALL'S, 416 Michigan-av.

PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, AND POLISHED properly, by JOHN R. HUGHES, 378 Indiana-av. Also good pianos constantly on hand, cheap for cash.

SIX SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE AT great bargains. Price from $75 to $250.
One American organ, large size, two banks of keys, 16 stops, 2 1-3 octaves of pedal pipe finger organ, cost $1,200. For sale at at a great bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, 416 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A PIANO—$2 A MONTH. CALL TO-day, after school hours, at 61 Ray-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, 416 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

100 PIANO BOXES FOR SALE AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, 416 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK. GOOD, plain, new furniture, in lots to suit; no second-hand dealers need apply. ADDRESS FURNITURE, Tribune Branch office.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND Carpets. Also other household goods of every description bought for cash by any person. L. J. Hill, State-st.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1873—EMPIRE Parlor Bedsteads, Marble Tops, Spring Mattresses, excelsior rooms, and convertible lounging bedsteads, combined bed, washstand and bureau, all in one piece, cost of operation, one cent per minute. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 63 Grove-st., near Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—CHOICE SIXTY-foot lot, thirty feet deep, on the west front; only $1,000. Cheap at $1,500. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000—EASE—5 COTTAGES, 6 rooms each, on Lincoln-av., near Webster-av. Inside at once. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ISAIE, MANUFACTURER, WHY do you look at this? pay but very monthly rent, and lose this interest? 175 feet on Wabash-av., south of Peck-court; only $1,000 per foot. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 22-FT lot, Lincoln, near Van Buren. Best bargain in it. GOODWILLIE.

Thirty-foot and basement brick house, Adams-st., near Lincoln, modern and very complete. Will sell in full furnished if desired. Street paved, good basement, &c. Look at this.

5 % Three-story house of 10 rooms, $1,500 cash; $1,000 in 5 years, balance easy terms—or vacant lot. Buy it. Monthly payment contract. Only $1,000 for large lot and cheap. Don't rent, but buy one—only $5,000. Vacant Lots—Call at once and invest in some of these cheap lots on suburban line. Money can nowhere be given at less. Louis considers that there is a boom coming in these. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st., 2 new marble fronts; 14 rooms and all improvements; deep lots; $12,000 each; worth $15,000 each. Terms to suit. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE SLAUGHTERED—Desirable lot on Rutherford-pl. near Twenty-first st., only $1,150 cash this week; worth $1,500. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,000, 10 ACRES—TERRIBLY slaughtered—Fronting Halsted 2-av. residence, 24 000; 12 rooms, 23 years' lease, 16' Parkav. Possession at once. Cheap. Cheap. finished and easy terms.

601 Washington-st., cottage, and 33 years' lease, $2,500.

302 Morgan-st., 6 rooms, $1,600.

322 Centre-av., 5 room cottage, $1,000. No taxes, $200.

Acres, on Halsted-st., near Clarke, cottage and barn, business location; $1,500.

BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS IN GOOD repair, with lease of lot; location first-class; east of State-st., north of Eighteenth, $1,600. This will be a bargain. Apply to J. M. BRUNSWICK & CO., 491 and 493 State-st.

FOR SALE—$4,200 GOTHIC COTTAGE, NEAR 27th, Wabash-av., with all modern conveniences; $1,200 down. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE OF 4 rooms, lot 22 or 25 feet, on Twenty-sixth-st., near Stewart-av., will give a bargain, and take cheap lots for half. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,200—WHY BE HOUSEless. Cottage of 3 rooms, 12 Cicero court, near Harrison. Only $200 down. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT KENOSHA RESIdence; 12 rooms, lot 66 by about 250 fronts two principal streets; $5,000; property for a short time only. Also, 2 other desirable properties, at a bargain, one of the finest residences in this office. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COSY COTTAGE IN AUSten, in easy terms; good schools and churches. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TWENTY MOVABLE HOUSES in exchange for lots in South Chicago. P. H. RICE, 150 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, TO MOVE, A GOOD two-story frame house within half a mile of Union Park. Address M 36, Tribune Branch, 39, Central Union Block, giving location and price.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENtleman, unfurnished room, south side; unfurnished room on South Side. Address G 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR CUSTOMERS, ALL business and residence property that men choose to put in their hands. Low rents and good tenants. Also, to sell at fair prices; won't take your money. Call at once. J. F. LATHAM, 79 Dearborn-st., rooms 18 and 19.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms between Union Park and Halsted-sts., suitable for the rent; by a man with children; good references and prompt pay. Address T 71 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A house, containing from 8 to 10 rooms, convenient to street cars; rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address, stating terms, location, etc., A 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR PART OF a house on Burnside-st., between Thirty second and Thirty-third sts. J. E. GREEN, 131 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms in a good location, not over $20. Address T 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT room, furnished, in private family, on Madison-st., in good locality; on Madison-st., suitable for dressmaking. Call or address Mrs. SNELL, 71 Sangamon.

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